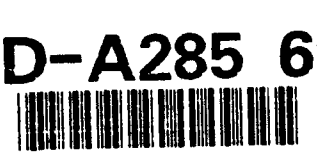
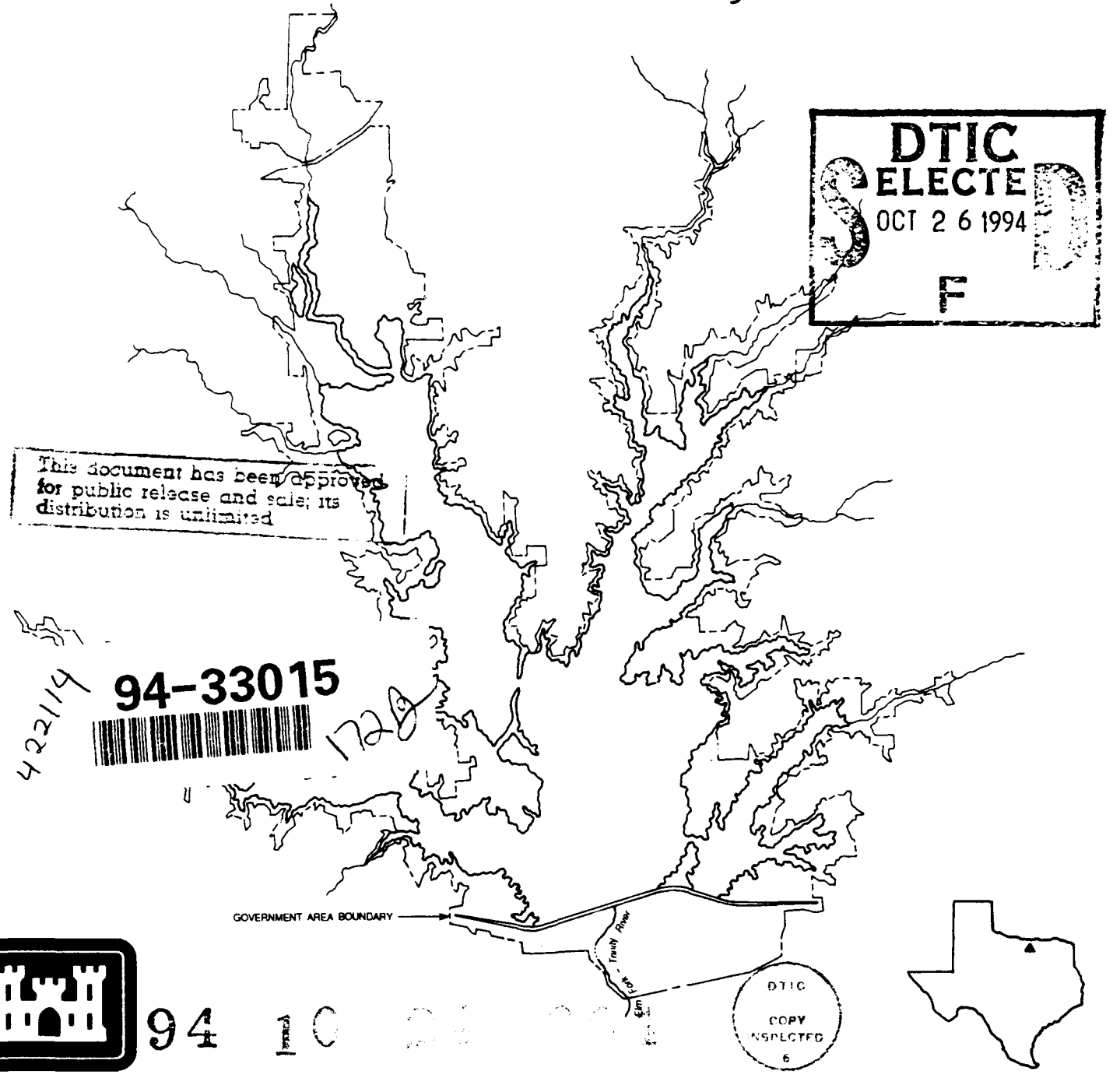
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LEWISVILLE LAKE SHORELINE, DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS



By

SUSAN A. LEBO AND KENNETH LYNN BROWN



US Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Worth District

Institute of Applied Sciences
University of North Texas

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LEWISVILLE LAKE SHORELINE, DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS

by

SUSAN A. LEBO AND KENNETH LYNN BROWN

With contributions by Marie E. Brown, C. Reid Ferring, Sylvia Kooren, Bruce Mergele, Jay Newman, and Bonnie C. Yates

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ABSTRACT

A pedestrian survey of 14,000 acres encompassing the periphery of Lewisville Lake, a multipurpose reservoir in Northcentral Texas, resulted in the documentation of 151 historic and prehistoric components of which 39 have been recommended for further testing to determine eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric sites include Archaic and Late Prehistoric camps of short- and long-term occupations, exhibiting strong potential for contributing to regional research issues such as the relationships between critical resources and settlement locations, past environments, and adaptive strategies. Sites occupied during the historical period date from circa 1870 to 1950, offering data necessary to the investigation of changing patterns of adaptation by settlers over a century of rapid technological development.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological survey of the Lewisville Lake shoreline. This work was conducted by the Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas, as part of Contract No. DACW63-86-C-0098 with the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The survey area was defined by the existing shoreline and the 532-foot MSL contour; a total of 14,000 acres were covered by pedestrian crews. Extensive shovel testing and augering were used in areas with high site potential and low surface visibility. Maps and archival records were used to help locate historic sites. A total of 66 prehistoric and 85 historic components were recorded or relocated in the survey area; additionally, 13 historic sites in Wynnwood Park were reviewed, and one site in Hickory Creek Park was recorded in a later survey.

Prehistoric sites were most common along Little Elm Creek and Hickory Creek; historic sites were most common along the eastern portions of the lake. Extensive deposits of recent alluvium on the upper parts of the Elm Fork Trinity and Hickory Creek flood plains prevented site discovery in these areas.

Among the sites located during this survey, 23 prehistoric and 16 historic sites are recommended for further evaluation. Testing, limited testing, backhoe trenching, magnetometer survey, and archival research are the different methods of further investigation recommended here. The rationale for the recommendations is derived from (a) the research problems outlined in the Ray Roberts-Lewisville research design and (b) the character, content, and condition of the individual sites.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the many people who helped to accomplish the Lewisville Lake Shoreline Survey. The crew chiefs include Jay Newman, Sylvia Kooren, and Robert Birnie. Considerable thanks also go to the field and laboratory crew members who did an outstanding job recording the sites and analyzing the artifacts and special samples. Crew members include Jennifer Barnier, George Brown, Marie Brown, Tom Brown, Merrill Dicks, Janet Fowler, Carin Horn, Deirdre Hungerford, Steven Hunt, Karl Kleinbach, Ed Kotyk, Carole Medlar, Clark Moses, Georgia Panos, Gary Shaw, and Deborah Soper.

Special thanks go to the support staff of the Institute of Applied Sciences, including Pamella Carmichael, Tammie J. Green, Brian Ham, and Jeff McMahon for graphic illustrations; Bonnie C. Yates for project management and editing; Jan Hansen for business management; Susan A. Lebo for graphics production and typesetting.

The Ft. Worth District Corps of Engineers is thanked for their continuing concern and support for cultural resources in Texas. We would also like to thank the Texas Historical Commission for their helpful comments during the course of the project.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

by
C. Reid Ferring and Bonnie C. Yates

Introduction

This report describes the results of an archaeological survey of the periphery of Lewisville Lake, Denton County, Texas. This work has been conducted by the Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas, as part of contract DACW63-86-C-0098, with the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The purpose of this report is to summarize the character and significance of the archaeological sites discovered and or relocated during the survey, and to provide recommendations concerning necessary additional work to establish the eligibility of specific sites for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. To accomplish this goal, we describe individual sites, indicate their context and content, and provide summary statements concerning our appraisal of the potential significance of the site. For a number of sites, we recommend a program of additional investigations, mainly test excavations. These are recommended in order to further define the significance of the sites.

This survey represents the first fully intensive archaeological survey of the Lewisville Lake area. Minor surveys of the reservoir area were conducted by Stephenson (1949) of the then-called Garza-Little Elm Reservoir. Later, Nunley (1973) surveyed parts of the same area. Cliff and Moir (1985) surveyed the Wynnewood Park area, in the southeastern portion of the present Lewisville Lake margin. These few survey efforts have not provided a clear picture concerning the full range of cultural resources around Lewisville Lake. As for other early reservoirs in this area, neither legal nor fiscal provisions existed for intensive cultural resources investigations associated with Federal land use programs. At Lewisville, for example, most archaeological data were collected by avocational archaeologists prior to construction (Crook and Harris 1957; Prikryl 1987).

The Lewisville Lake area (Figure 1.1) is ideally positioned for archaeological research. On the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, the reservoir encompasses the confluences of several major tributaries, including Hickory Creek and Little Elm Creek. The reservoir also straddles the ecotone of the Cross Timbers with the Blackland Prairie. Geographically and ecologically, therefore, this area is important with respect to prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Its proximity to Dallas and the diversity of landform-soils associations are significant with respect to occupations in the historic period. Lastly, the position of Lewisville Lake relative to other recent or ongoing archaeological investigations (e.g., Ray Roberts, Joe Pool, Lavon, Cooper) is important in terms of anticipated comparative analysis of archaeological records in different geographic-environmental settings in the North Texas region.

Environmental Setting

Lewisville Lake is situated on the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, in southern Denton County, Texas (see Figure 1.1). In terms of its larger regional setting, this area is best considered one of transition from prairies in the west to forested areas to the east. Fenneman (1938) places this part of Texas in the West Gulf Coastal Plain Province, albeit very near the eastern edge of the Central Lowlands Province. Perhaps appropriate to our views, Hill (1901:62) considers this a distinct geographic region. Pertinent to archaeological considerations is the central location of the study area relative to the Southern Plains and the East Texas forests. With respect to climate, landforms, vegetation and faunas, this area exhibits elements of the east and west. As a zone of ecological transition, this area should have been sensitive to climatic change.

With respect to Holocene culture history, this part of Texas has long been regarded as a crossroads, at times exhibiting locally distinctive cultural traditions and at others showing strong cultural influences from flanking culture areas. To investigate the cultural and ecological aspects of the archaeological record here, it is imperative to consider its geographic position, its ecological character and the role of paleo-environmental change with respect to local adaptive strategies and contacts with neighboring culture groups. These broad issues are considered in the Ray Roberts-Lewisville research design.

Climate

The climate of the Upper Trinity River Basin is humid and subtropical. Average annual precipitation is about 80 cm (31.5 inches), with peak rainfall months of April, May, and September (Ford and Pauls 1980). Summers are hot and often windy, while winter months are characterized by relatively mild conditions interrupted by periodic "northers." These arctic fronts bring very cold temperatures and sometimes snow, sleet, or ice storms. Periodic droughts are also

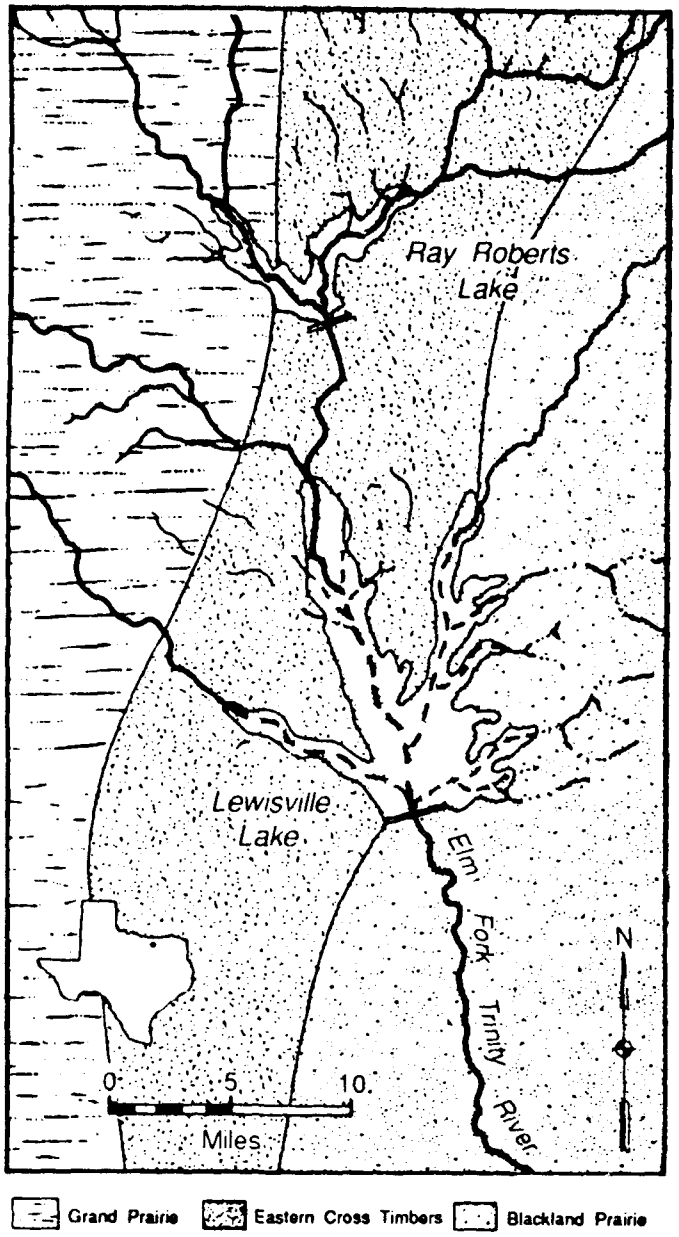

Figure 1.1 Location and environmental setting of the Lewisville Lake project area in northcentral Texas.

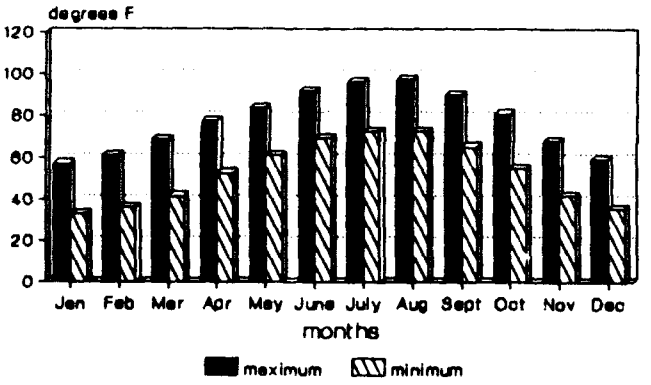

Figure 1.2 Average monthly temperatures for Denton County (compiled from Ford and Pauls 1980).

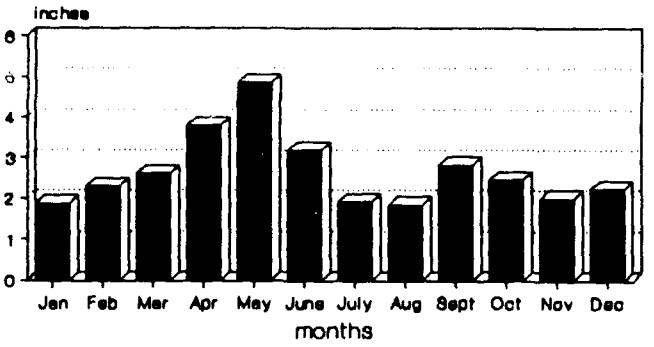

Figure 1.3 Average monthly precipitation for Denton County (compiled from Ford and Pauls 1980).

characteristic of this region. Figures 1.2 and 1.3 show the daily mean maximum and minimum temperatures for each month and mean precipitation for each month.

Vegetation

Vegetation in the Upper Trinity River basin is edaphically controlled today. Calcareous clayey soils on Cretaceous limestones, marls, and chalks are associated with prairies. Sandy and loamy soils on Cretaceous sandstones are associated with upland oak-hickory forests known as the Cross Timbers. In the study area, the Woodbine Group sandstones and shales control the distribution of the Eastern Cross Timbers (Dyksterhuis 1948). Immediately to the west is the Grand Prairie (Hill 1901). To the immediate east of the Eastern Cross Timbers is the Blackland Prairie. The distinct boundary between the Eastern Cross Timbers and the Blackland Prairie bisects Lewisville Lake (Figure 1.4). As the plant and animal resources of these two biotic zones are very different, the ecotone in the Lewisville Lake area probably offered optimal territories for hunter-gatherer and horticultural economies in the past (Yates and Ferring 1986). Prikryl (1987) has described shifts in Archaic and Late Prehistoric site locations that suggest differential use of the Cross Timbers and Prairies during the late Holocene. Likewise, this area was favored in the historic period for its farming and grazing potential.

Quaternary Geology

by

C. Reid Ferring

Geologic factors pertinent to this archaeological survey include types and ages of landforms, stratigraphy of late Quaternary sediments, and topographic-soils relationships pertinent to site preservation and site exposure. The geologic units exposed around Lewisville Lake include Cretaceous

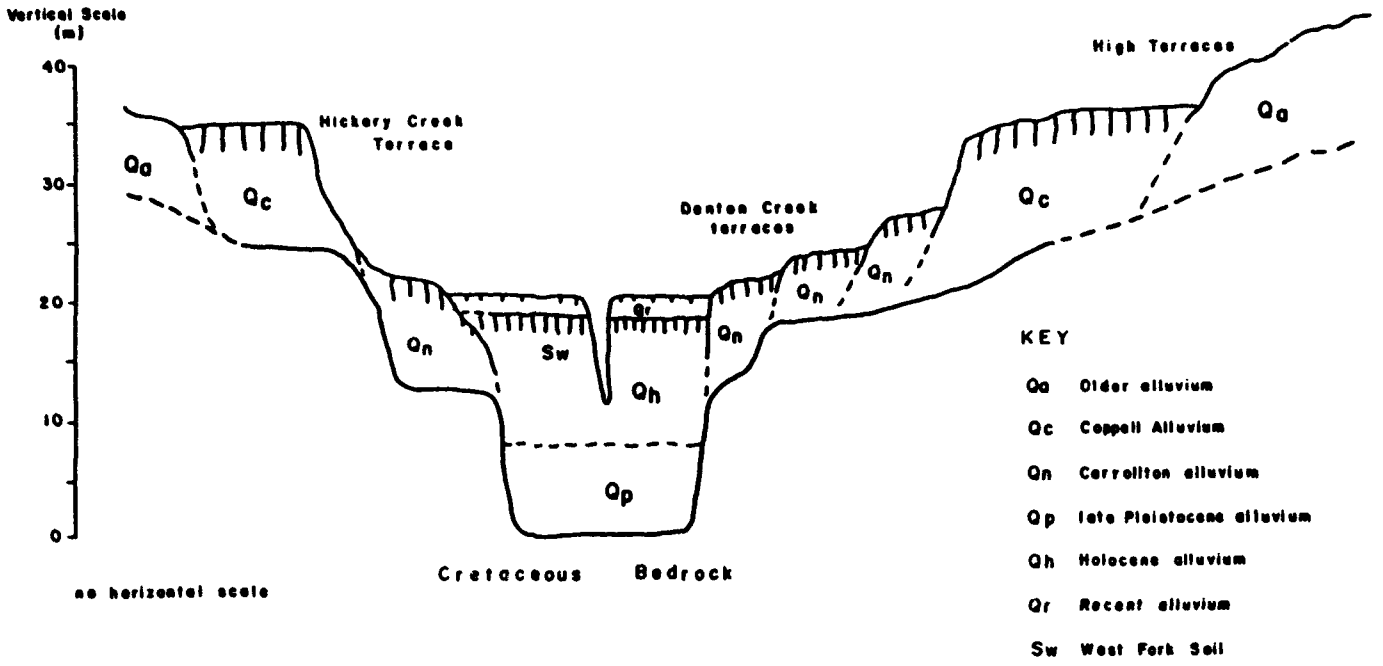

Figure 1.4 Diagrammatic cross section of the Elm Fork Trinity River Valley. Section is derived from borehole and surface data from the Lewisville area (Ferring 1986a, in press). Note that all terraces are Pleistocene and late Pleistocene and Holocene alluvia all below the floodplain.

bedrock and Quaternary deposits. Because of past stream gradients, the alluvial sediments exposed along the reservoir shore are older in the southern (downstream) portion of the survey area. Late Quaternary sediments also include colluvial and eolian deposits.

Bedrock lithology and structure have strongly influenced the development of landforms in the Upper Trinity River drainage basin. Around Lewisville Lake, the Upper Cretaceous Woodbine Formation and the Eagle Ford Shale crop out. The different lithologies of these Formations correlate with different landforms and different settings for late Quaternary sedimentation and site formation environments.

The Woodbine Formation crops out in the western part of the area, flanking the Hickory Creek, upper Elm Fork and upper Little Elm Creek drainages. The two resistant sandstone members of the Woodbine, separated by the Lewisville shale member, have been eroded into hills with moderate relief. The eastern valley margin above the confluence with Little Elm Creek is the most notable topographic feature; this escarpment is moderately dissected. Sandy late Quaternary alluvial fans have developed in the alluvial valley adjacent to major gullies that drain the western slope of the escarpment. Deep, well-drained sandy soils form on the Woodbine; these soils support the oak-hickory forests of the eastern Cross Timbers.

The Eagle Ford Shale is less resistant to erosion than the Woodbine. These shales crop out in the eastern part of the survey area, flanking the lower Little Elm valley and the eastern margin of Lewisville Lake south to the dam. Quaternary terrace deposits veneer the Eagle Ford in most areas around Lewisville Lake. In contrast to the western lake margin, the eastern margin is deeply dissected, and the reservoir has drowned several large creek valleys that formed on the Eagle Ford Shale. Otherwise, the eastern margins of the lake are very level. The clayey shales and the surmounting Quaternary alluvium weather to form poorly drained, calcareous clay loam to silty clay loam soils with thick A-horizons. These soils supported a native prairie and were probably undesirable for habitation until Euro-American settlement when their agricultural potential could be exploited.

Development of drainage networks has largely followed bedrock lithology. The consequent drainage of the study area, the Elm Fork Trinity, and also Hickory Creek are superposed across the Woodbine Sandstone. Little Elm Creek is the principal tributary to the Elm Fork Trinity in the study area. It is a subsequent stream, fed by several obsequent streams that drain the White Rock (Austin Chalk) escarpment, east of Lewisville Lake.

The alluvial stratigraphy and geomorphology of the Upper Trinity River Basin has been the subject of recent study and new formal lithostratigraphic and morphostratigraphic terminology has been proposed (Ferring 1986b, 1986d, in press). Inset below higher terraces of middle to early Pleistocene age are late Quaternary landforms and sediments (Figure 1.5). The most prominent geomorphic feature is the Hickory Creek Terrace, formerly the Lewisville or "T2" terrace of Crook and Harris (1957) and Slaughter et al. (1962). This terrace extends along most of the eastern portion of the reservoir, and in a few places on the southern

part of the western shore. The alluvial fill of the terrace, named the Coppell Alluvium was formerly described asthe "Hill, Shuler and Richards formations" (Slaughter et al 1962). Rancholabrean faunas from this alluvium are poorly dated, with estimated ages from Sangamon to middle Wisconsin (Ferring 1986d, in press). Fill from this terrace was reported to be the context of the Lewisville Clovis site (Crook and Harris 1957) yet the alluvium is much too old for this claim.

Inset below the Hickory Creek Terrace are younger Late Pleistocene terraces, informally named the Denton Creek terraces. These have sandier fill than the Coppell Alluvium, and these terraces are not as continuous as the Hickory Creek. The Denton Creek terraces formed during a period of valley incision, and all are Pleistocene in age. All of the latest Pleistocene and Holocene alluvium is below the floodplain. Thus archaeological sites that are *in situ* in alluvium are all below the floodplain of the Trinity and its major tributaries.

Alluvial fan and colluvial deposits are common along the Woodbine escarpment in the northern part of the study area. These accumulated during the late Quaternary and apparently during as least part of the Holocene. Although these depositional environments and sediments are not well known, they appear to be good settings for archaeological site preservation.

CHAPTER 2

SITE SIGNIFICANCE

by
Kenneth Lynn Brown and Marie E. Brown

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation in the United States. The listing of sites on the National Register does not have any effect on private site rights. However, projects that affect listed sites and involve Federal, State, or local authorities do require a review process to determine possible adverse impacts upon those sites.

Archaeological Significance

Criteria for Determination of Significance

Criteria for evaluation and determination of eligibility for nomination of sites to the National Register of Historic Places are set forth in 36 CFR 60.4:

> The quality of significance in American History, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and
>
> (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
>
> Criteria consideration. Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, sites owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, sites primarily commemorative in nature, and sites that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such sites will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:
>
> (a) A religious site deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
>
> (b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value. or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
>
> (c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding imporance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.
>
> (d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
>
> (e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
>
> (f) A site primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
>
> (g) A site achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Direct and Indirect Impacts

Adverse impacts upon sites listed on the National Register may include, but are not limited to:

> (1) Destruction or alteration of all or part of a site;

(2) Isolation from or alteration of the site's surrounding environment;

(3) Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the site or alter its setting;

(4) Neglect of a site resulting in its deterioration or destruction;

(5) Transfer or sale of a site without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use (CFR 800.3b).

Thomas King (1975) has outlined the kinds of adverse effects on archaeological sites that may result from modern land modification and use. Table 2.1 shows the six major forms of adverse effect upon archaeological resources as defined by King (1975:18).

Table 2.1

Types of Adverse Effects on Archaeological Resources (adapted from King 1975)

Type of Effect	Description
Direct	The physical process of modification or use damages and/or destroys the resource.
Indirect	The action makes possible, or inevitable, damages to the site without directly impacting it. The following are subtypes.
Permitted	This occurs when the responsible agency permits another agency to engage in damaging activities.
Managerial	The day-to-day activities of a land-or-resource managing agency results in damage to archaeological resources.
Contingent	When damage occurs as a result of non-federal actions, not explicitly permitted by a federal agency, that could not occur in the absence of a federal action.
Infra-structural	This is when federal actions modify the infrastructure of a community or locality, initiating long term change processes that damage archaeological resources.

King (1975:20) recommends five rules that should be considered when preparing preservation plans for a project. First, Federal and State legislation are written as preservation laws and not as excavation laws. All possible preservation options should be considered to protect the cultural resources. Second, the archaeologist must stay within this area of expertise and avoid being a "policy maker". Third, non-archaeological considerations should not influence decisions concerning the cultural resources. A broad range of preservation options should be proposed, allowing the sponsoring agency to consider several options. Fourth, if excavation is recommended as the only alternative, then the reasons it is recommended instead of preservation should be defended. A detailed research design and budget are appropriate, including provision for full analyses and publication of data. Five, if possible, the archaeologist should provide as many options as possible for avoidance and/or mitigation of impacts, with the merits of each from an archaeological perspective.

Determination of Site Significance

In accordance with cultural resources management regulations, Federal agencies are required to determine the National Register eligibility of archaeological resources under their control. This is accomplished by assessing information and recommendations provided by archaeologists. Determination of significance is a primary concern of archaeologists because once a site has been determined not to be significant, it is excluded from further Federally funded research and does not receive protective management consideration. Therefore, it is important that the potential significance of an archaeological resource be carefully considered. The full archaeological potential of a site may be difficult to realize if its significance is poorly documented. There is a substantial amount of archaeological literature concerning determination of significance (e.g., Schiffer and Gummerman 1977; Schiffer and House 1977; Glassow 1977; King et al. 1977; Stuart and Gauthier 1981; Raab and Klinger 1977; Klinger and Raab 1980; Sharrock and Grayson 1979).

Raab and Klinger (1977:632) suggest that "the best approach to assessing archaeological significance is in relation to explicit, problem-oriented research designs." Sharrock and Grayson (1979:327) agree that although significance determined in this way is "an excellent reason to ascribe significance in the National Register sense," the converse may not necessarily be true. In other words, just because an archaeological resource is found to be insignificant in terms of a current problem-oriented research design, it does not necessarily follow that the site is, in fact, insignificant. "The 'significance' of a site is clearly subject to change through time, increasing or decreasing as both knowledge and research orientation change" (Sharrock and Grayson 1979:327). This potential problem is anticipated in the National Register criteria. Archaeological resources are significant when they "have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" (36 CFR 60.4). As a result, Federal agencies bear the burden of proving

that sites within their domain are neither significant nor potentially significant. As stated earlier, this is accomplished by acting upon information and recommendations provided by the contracting archaeologist's assessments of significance and cannot be overemphasized" (Klinger and Raab 1980:556).

The major conclusion drawn from the archaeological literature concerning determination of significance is the need for flexibility. The Fort Burgwin Conference on National Archaeological Policies, held at the Fort Burgwin Research Center at Taos, New Mexico on September 29-October 1, 1978, issued seven major points of agreement:

> (1) The need to deal with significance derives in large measure from its relationship to the management concept of eligibility for listing on the National Register.
>
> (2) Significance is a value judgement made for administrative reasons; it is not an inherent site of an archaeological resource.
>
> (3) The value system relevant to such a judgement reflects diverse research and preservation goals.
>
> (4) Significance assessments change through time so that sites that are judged significant now may be judged insignificant in the future and vice versa.
>
> (5) The units of reference for significance determination should be states and cultural historical regions.
>
> (6) The existing Register criteria are satisfactory for the purpose of identifying the classes of cultural sites to be listed on the National Register.
>
> (7) The problems of efficiency and cost-effectiveness that exist in compliance procedures stem from problems other than those generated by the current significance criteria. (Anderson et al. 1978).

The Fort Burgwin Conference also established uniform definitions of several key terms that relate to cultural resource management. These are: (1) protection, which refers to the review process of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; (2) preservation, which refers to maintenance of archaeological resources in or on the ground in perpetuity; and (3) conservation, which refers to the "wise use of archaeological resources through time. Techniques of conservation include protection, preservation, and data recovery, as well as other archaeological resource management tools" (Anderson et al. 1978).

Glassow (1977) outlines five main sites of archaeological resources that should be used to determine potential significance. These are variety, quantity, clarity, site integrity, and environmental context. For variety, it is ideal to preserve representative forms of all types of archaeological resources within a defined region. This includes isolated occurrences as well as complex sites. For quantity, it is ideal to preserve representative samples of the variability in site frequencies within a defined region. For clarity, it is ideal to preserve representative samples of the range in which sites occur in the natural environment, such as stratified sites and nonstratified sites of the same cultural complex within a defined region. Site integrity concerns the degree of preservation of a cultural resource. Finally, for environmental context, it is ideal to preserve representative samples of sites belonging to the same cultural complex that occur in varied natural environments, such as riverine, upland, grassland, and forested regions.

Stuart and Gauthier (1981) have synthesized the arguments for particular criteria that should be considered for determination of significance by various authors. They propose two major perspectives, or models, for determination of significance: (1) resource model of significance and (2) research model of significance. The resource model is primarily a managerial device, while the research model concerns questions of current archaeological research.

Stuart and Gauthier (1981:352) define the resource model of significance as being a map of the resource areas within defined entities,where the entities are arbitrarily defined and may consist of levels or periods of time, physiographic zones, soil types, etc. The main criteria for the arbitrarily defined entities is that they be consistent in the manner in which they are used. The arbitrary entities defined (e.g., periods of time, land forms, etc.) are then used to construct a grid. Known sites are organized within the grid according to the way in which they fall within any one of the entities. In this manner, it is possible to evaluate the sites according to their frequency or rarity and to recommend preservation or destruction with or without investigation. A site type that is very rare within the boundary of a project area may be common elsewhere; however, the defined project area under study is subject to known conditions that make it possible to manage the sites within that project area or universe, but not elsewhere. The resource model is simplistic and does not address itself to questions of archaeological concern, but its advantage is that as sites are destroyed within a project region, there is a corresponding increase in the value of the remaining sites.

The research model of significance (Stuart and Gauthier 1981:353) is theoretical in orientation, with the point of reference being the research question. In this model, site values rise and fall as questions are answered and asked. The frequency of sites of any given type are not necessarily considered. In the resource model, effects on the project area or universe

define significance, while for the research model, the research questions define the values for significance. The research model is also arbitrary in the sense that no criteria are made for who asks the research questions and what constitutes valid research questions. In summary, "the quality of significance in archaeology is a relationship between the physical characteristics of sites and the state of knowledge about sites" (Stuart and Gauthier 1981:353).

The articulation of the resource model and research model for determining significance allows for a comprehensive treatment of all cultural resources. Because both models address management and research issues, a modification of these models has been used in formulating recommendations for sites in the Lewisville Lake project area.

Summary

A large body of archaeological literature has been written concerning the determination of significance as it relates to cultural resources. This is due to the fact that if a site is determined not to be significant, it is excluded from further Federally funded research and does not receive protective management consideration. We believe the most promising approach to determination of significance for cultural resource management is use of the dual model proposed by Stuart and Gauthier (1981). The resource model is simplistic and concerns site frequency within a defined project boundary, while the research model has a point of reference the current knowledge of a region and current research questions that are proposed by archaeologists conducting research. We believe this dual model for defining site significance, which takes into consideration isolated occurrences as well as complex sites, is the most effective approach in cultural resource management and is adopted for determination of potential site significance in the present study.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN

by
C. Reid Ferring, Susan A. Lebo, and Kenneth Lynn Brown

Research Rationale

Following a reiteration of the general research issues that were presented in the proposal, an overview of the research design is presented here that will structure the archaeological and historical investigations at Lewisville Lake. The research design (Ferring and Lebo 1988) was prepared to encompass both Lewisville Lake and Ray Roberts Lake, linking the research being conducted at each. Our overall perspectives pertain to both prehistoric and historic investigations, since these are concerned with cultural ecology and culture history; these are domains of anthropology that are not bounded by spatial, temporal, or empirical limits. Subsequent to developing these general perspectives, however, prehistoric and historic aspects of the project are considered separately. At the specific level of research hypotheses, data requirements, and research methods, it is appropriate to discuss these two major components of the research separately. We note, however, that our research design includes general theoretical and methodological convergence with respect to prehistoric and historical issues. As shown in the following discussions, our focus on landscape evolution, social and economic patterning, and culture change provides fertile ground for diverse yet complimentary investigations into the character of occupations throughout the prehistoric and historic periods.

General Issues

Implicit in cultural resources projects such as Lewisville Lake is the opportunity to investigate a record of human cultural dynamics within a defined region, ranging from the initial occupations to the present. Such investigations must be conducted from chosen theoretical perspectives and with chosen strategies of data collection and analysis. The fact that these are parts of a broader attempt to mitigate known and potential impacts associated with Federal land use, i.e., that these investigations are integral to cultural resource management (CRM), is not an incidental issue. We approach both the tasks set out in the scope of work and the specific cultural resources sites as part of a strategy to offset unavoidable loss of cultural resources and to minimize future losses or impacts. For practical purposes, we assume that many of the sites to be investigated will either be destroyed or will be inaccessible for archaeological study for many decades to come. Under these circumstances, which are common to CRM investigations, we suggest that the chosen theoretical issues and the chosen research strategies should exhibit full concern for the state of archaeological and historical knowledge in the region and for the discipline. Our commitment in this respect is to maximize consideration of recognized deficiencies in knowledge concerning cultural history and cultural process in this region, to maximize use of methods and techniques that have been shown effective in addressing those deficiencies, and to exploit, wherever possible, methods enhancing comparability of our research with that conducted by other institutions and other agencies in this region. We will clearly define the difference between standard research methods and those that are innovative or experimental.

The Lewisville Lake area is an ideal setting for conducting archaeological and historical research. It encompasses two major environmental zones, the Cross Timbers and the Blackland Prairie (Dyksterhuis 1946). This environmental dichotomy is evident in both floral and faunal resources. Since climatic conditions are uniform over the project area, the basis for environmental diversity is attributable to other factors: bedrock geology, soils, and the results of differential hydrologic regimes within the project area. The details of these factors are described elsewhere (Ferring 1986a, 1986b). The importance of bedrock geology as a fundamental control of ecosystems and landform development is critical to the formulation of a strategy for investigating cultural ecology in the project area. The different lithologies (limestones, marls, sandstones, and shales) have different and predictable potentials for erosion, soil formation, and groundwater storage and release. In turn, these edaphic and hydrologic parameters define constraints on native vegetation, which in turn constitute habitats for animals. Thus, landforms, soils, ground and surface water, vegetation, and animal populations are distributed and related in dependent fashion. Ecologic and biogeographic relations within the project area at any given time are highly constrained by these factors.

Only two other factors are important with respect to local ecology and biogeography: climatic change and human alteration of the physical-biotic landscape. Both of these factors are related and, together with the other factors mentioned, constitute a framework for investigating cultural ecology and landscape evolution. Also, climatic conditions and human populations have

changed throughout the 12,000 years of human occupation of this area. The goal of this project is to investigate the processes and results of changing cultural systems in the Lewisville Lake area, to relate these processes to regional records, and to explain these processes in terms of anthropological theory. The dichotomization of prehistoric and historic research methods in this design is simply an artifact of the qualitative and quantitative differences in the nature of evidence for human lifeways between these two cultural eras. Conceptually, these two eras will be studied in similar fashion. Briefly, the implications of the ecologic setting and ecologic relationships will be defined for prehistoric and historic foci of the research design.

Prehistoric Issues

The culture history and cultural ecology of the Lewisville Lake area shall be addressed within a context of changing landscapes, changing plant and animal resources, and population dynamics. Understanding past environments in this area must begin with description of modern landforms, biotic communities, and climate/ hydrology. These provide a basis for studying past environments using geomorphology, soils, pollen, molluscs, and vertebrates recovered from well-dated stratigraphic units in the project area. Since many of these data will be recovered from archaeological sites, a basis for relating past environments to past adaptive strategies will be established. The distinct biogeographic zonation in the project area today is expected to have prevailed in the past as well; therefore, the principal focus for change is climatic variation during the late Pleistocene and throughout the Holocene. These records will be used to define probable shifts in resource availability, emphasizing both character and abundance of resources within the geographic mosaic of the project area.

This biogeographic reconstruction provides the basis for spatial analysis of settlement locations relative to critical resources. The next scale of analysis focuses on how specific places (sites) were used within this mosaic during different time periods and under potentially changing environmental conditions. "Place" analysis, i.e., site analysis, will be guided by the goal of defining patterns of mobility (including periodicity and intensity of occupations), as well as the specific resource extraction and processing activities that are associated with sites. For stratified sites emphasis will be placed on temporal change in patterns of site use. A clear focus for these studies will be the evaluation of site-use change relative to changing resource availabilities.

These analyses will require very specific kinds of data, including but not limited to: (1) a well-defined stratigraphic framework for the Pleistocene and Holocene sediments in the project area (2) a geomorphic model of landforms in the project area integrated with the stratigraphy, (3) a radio-carbon chronology for the sediments and landforms, (4) evidence of past environments, including pollen, molluscs, vertebrates, and soils, (5) a site-location data base fully integrated into the geologic framework as well as the biogeographic framework, (6) a chronology of the sites, including dated episodes of site use, (7) data permitting site-use histories: spatial patterning and feature associations, (8) data on site activities: tools, cores, debitage, and ceramics, (9) evidence of external contacts and intersite cultural affiliations: tool and ceramic styles as well as mineralogic analysis of stone and ceramic materials, (10) a set of analytical procedures to integrate patterns of intrasite variability with patterns of intersite variability, and (11) a set of research hypotheses and theoretical constructs to explain the observed variability with reference to population dynamics, resource availability, and exploitation patterns. The result will be a spatial-temporal model of adaptive strategies and cultural ecology (cf. Butzer 1982).

A necessary outcome of such a model is a clear understanding of cultural history in this area, including comparison of the Lewisville Lake area to other studies in this region, e.g., Richland Chambers (Raab et al. 1982) and Joe Pool (Raab et al. 1980), Lavon (Lynott 1975), and also including smaller projects and avocational projects (cf. Lynott 1977).

Historic Issues

A shift in focus to the historical period will be accomplished with a necessary shift in the kinds of data to be collected and in the methods used to analyze the data. Yet the perspectives are quite similar to those in the prehistoric discussion. Following initial settlement by Anglo-European populations (not to imply that earlier historic occupations will not be considered), the Lewisville Lake area was sequentially occupied until the present by populations that adapted to the still-changing landscape used by prehistoric populations. It is clear that the ways the new populations distributed themselves and used the land changed through time (Skinner et al. 1982a, 1982b). In contrast to prehistoric peoples, these settlers were constrained by factors including land prices, agricultural and livestock potentials, markets for farm and ranch produce, the availability of wage-earning positions, as well as regional and national economies. Additionally, there are process changes that condition the way in which certain problems must be addressed. For example, tool manufacture is largely replaced by tool purchase, food is increasingly bought rather than produced, and so on. These influence the ways in which site function is evaluated but do not change the basic focus on site function relative to landscape position, major economic activities on land use potentials, etc.

Geographic references also are approached differently in the historic period. While landform analysis and climate are still important, roads, bridges, distance to markets and facilities outside the project area, and other factors require that geographic

analysis incorporate these dimensions into models of site location and models of site-use history. Archival and informant data provide qualitative data unavailable for prehistoric sites. These enable better control of ethnic affiliation, economic activities, duration and character of occupations, lifeways, and sociocultural relations among project area settlers.

These differences in the character of the historic record of occupation do not detract from the basic similarity of approach used to investigate changing patterns of historic occupation. We will consider site locations relative to landforms, soils, and vegetation. These are critical factors in potential agricultural or livestock productivity. Soil types, for example, are related to rates of fertility decline. Vegetation is related to grazing potentials and also land clearing costs. Within sites, we will focus on evidence for the duration and character of occupations as measured by artifact assemblages, architectural evidence for stability and change, and other evidence for the character and intrasite distribution of activities (cf. Moir 1982).

Site Formation Processes

A guiding perspective for both prehistoric and historic investigations on this project will be site formation processes (Schiffer 1976,1983; Butzer 1982). This is an area of prehistoric archaeology that has made significant contributions to the study of site construction and site modification (Ferring 1986c). Essentially, the approach involves identifying the cultural and natural processes that shaped the resulting archaeological record. The intensity and repetitive aspects of site use are related to potential disturbance or mixture of artifacts and features. Erosion, weathering, bioturbation, pedoturbation, and other natural agents modify the character of the archaeological materials and features. These all impact on the character of the preserved archaeological record and our ability to infer primary patterns of site use from that record. Our emphasis will not be strictly on site modification (cf. Wood and Johnson 1978), but rather on the joint consideration of site construction (including cultural activities within a given site formation environment) and the subsequent modification or alteration of that primary record.

This approach has already been used in the Ray Roberts project to investigate 41C0141 (Ferring 1986b), with promising results. Prehistoric sites in different geologic settings have been shown to have quite different formation contexts. Terrace sites, for example, exhibit much higher potentials for bioturbation and mixture of debris from serial occupation; by contrast, floodplain settings have better potentials for burial, superpositioning, and preservation of artifacts, faunas, and features. Thus, contrasting models of site formation will be proposed and tested for terrace sites as opposed to floodplain sites. Similar approaches will be used to evaluate newly discovered sites, resulting in more efficient development of mitigation and management plans. In terms of the theoretical goals of the project, the issue of site formation is critical. Those dimensions of the archaeological record addressed by site formation analysis are critical to the study of intrasite patterning, artifact densities, spatial association of artifacts and features, and relative faunal preservation, and therefore must be considered in any evaluation of intrasite and intersite variability.

A major innovative approach we will use at Lewisville Lake is the development and application of site formation approaches to historical sites. Previously this has not been addressed, despite the increasing emphasis on sheet refuse as an indicator of site-use patterns (Moir 1982). We will explicitly consider site construction and site modification at historic localities in order to assess the different processes that have shaped the resulting archaeological records at these sites. For example, historical sites are subject to the same constructional processes as prehistoric sites with respect to duration and character of occupations. Sites occupied over long intervals should exhibit less clear spatial patterning and greater degrees of mixing than sites occupied only briefly.

How do these patterns relate to landscape positioning? For example, we will contrast site formation on shallow clay soils with those on deeper sandy soils, where bioturbation and mixing potentials are different. What are the post-occupational patterns of site formation on sites with standing architecture as opposed to those which have only archaeological evidence of architecture? We will focus excavation and testing strategies to evaluate these differences; these strategies will include an evaluation of sheet-refuse testing methods as opposed to small block or trench excavations. Similarly, we will evaluate the record of sites in which structures have deteriorated over a long interval as opposed to those which burned.

We will also evaluate sampling strategies designed efficiently to define patterns of intrasite variability relating to primary occupation patterns, effects of duration and change in occupation, and post-occupational site modification. For example, structure classifications and features will be used to stratify site areas prior to testing. These samples will be evaluated relative to sheet-refuse excavation results as well as limited block and/or feature excavation.

Field Survey Methods

The cultural field survey methods in the Lewisville Lake Reservoir was designed to be as nondestructive as possible of the cultural resources within the study area, while obtaining data for making assessments of site significance. This methodology was designed to recover information on prehistoric and historic occupations and utilization strategies in the project area yielding both the regional and site-specific data.

An intensive field survey of approximately 13,720 acres scheduled for inundation by the proposed conservation pool rise to the 522-ft contour was conducted by three crews of four persons each

(Figure 3.1). The chosen crew size was based upon safety concerns and the physical demands of the survey area, taking into consideration the optimum number for efficiency in both the field survey and the recording of sites. All open, eroded, or sparsely vegetated areas, including cutbanks, road cuts, animal burrows, and gullies, were closely inspected for cultural materials. Areas of high probability where ground visibility was poor were shovel tested. Shovel tests averaged in depth from 35-40 cm below ground surface and 40 cm in diameter unless basal clay or bedrock was encountered at a more shallow depth. All fill was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth unless it consisted of dense clays which were then broken apart by hand. Only those shovel tests associated with an archaeological site were mapped. Photographs were taken of each site.

On floodplains, transects spaced at 30-m intervals, with shovel testing every 30 m, were established where possible. Due to the presence of deep deposits of backwater clay, which covered a sizeable portion of the floodplains, these transects were modified to a 30-m spacing with shovel tests every 60 m in the interest of efficiency. Augering was conducted along creek banks in areas of high site probability, and in transects, augering was conducted every 90 m along the floodplain as time permitted. Emphasis was placed on testing areas with high site probability and on surveying a representative cross section of the floodplain.

In areas other than floodplains, the survey parameters were often too narrow to effectively use transects as a survey tool. The strategy employed in dry drainages was to have one person surveying within the drainage, inspecting, and where appropriate, profiling cutbanks. Meanwhile, the other crew members remained on the banks to shovel test areas with high site probability based on exposed stratigraphy and the presence of cultural materials. The cutbanks of all flowing waterways were cautiously inspected, whenever safety permitted, by either the use of a rope to repel down them, or by the use of a stair-stepped shovel cut. The remaining crew members would then survey the bank tops as aforementioned, with all crew members examining the opposite bank for possible cultural or promising stratigraphy which would then be inspected in detail.

Terraces were surveyed with transects spaced at 30-m intervals from the 532-ft contour to the shoreline. Where possible, shovel testing was conducted in areas with high site probability and heavy vegetation. In areas where the topography was too steep, two crew members were placed on the terrace top and two were placed at the foot of the terrace slope.

All newly recorded and relocated sites were flagged, plotted on a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic map and given a site tag and datum stake with a temporary site number. Site numbers were in the form of the initials LL for Lewisville Lake, the crew chief's initials, and the sequential site number (e.g., LLSK16). Site sketch maps included: (1) topographic and archaeological features, (2) location of shovel tests and whether they yielded artifacts, (3) vegetation present, (4) site boundaries, (5) site datum, and (6) plotted culturally diagnostic artifacts and artifact concentrations. Photographs were taken of all discernible features. Two photographs, each from a different direction, were taken of each site area. Artifacts recovered from the surface and recovered from shovel tests were bagged according to their respective provenience. All archaeological sites were recorded on standard State of Texas site forms with the site sketch map and appropriate USGS 7.5' topographic map attached.

Daily journals were kept by each crew chief entailing the area surveyed, hours worked, crew present, stratigraphy, and sites found. In addition, notes were kept by the project prehistoric and historic archaeologists on sites visited for evaluating their recommendations.

Historic Research Methods

Historical research was conducted to augment the field survey and focused primarily on locating earlier maps which included the project area and that could be used to recover information pertaining to regional landuse patterns as well as site-specific data. These maps included a 1918 Denton County Soils map (see Figure 5.6), a 1925 USGS map (see Figure 5.7), a 1936 Denton County Road map (see Figure 5.8), and 1946 and 1960 USGS maps. The locations of historic sites identified during the field survey were compared with historic features recorded on these maps and this information provided a good measure of which sites were abandoned before 1961, those abandoned before 1936, before 1925, and those sites abandoned by 1918.

In addition these data provided an indicator which could be used to assess the effectiveness of the field survey methodology in locating historic sites. By comparing the locations of known sites on the historic maps mentioned above, it was possible to determine what percentage of these site were located archaeologically, and whether or not a representative sample of specific site types and occupation periods was recovered during the field survey.

The field survey recovered a representative sample of the historic sites present on each of the historic maps. No maps were located showing the distribution of historic sites during the nineteenth century. However, a small number of sites dating to this period were located during the survey, and were absent on the 1918 map.

Historical research was conducted at the Denton County Historical Society, the Willis Library at the University of North Texas, the Denton County Courthouse, and the Barker Library in Austin. Archival data was recorded for sites exhibiting the greatest potential of yielding significant deposits, and for which additional information was needed to assess eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

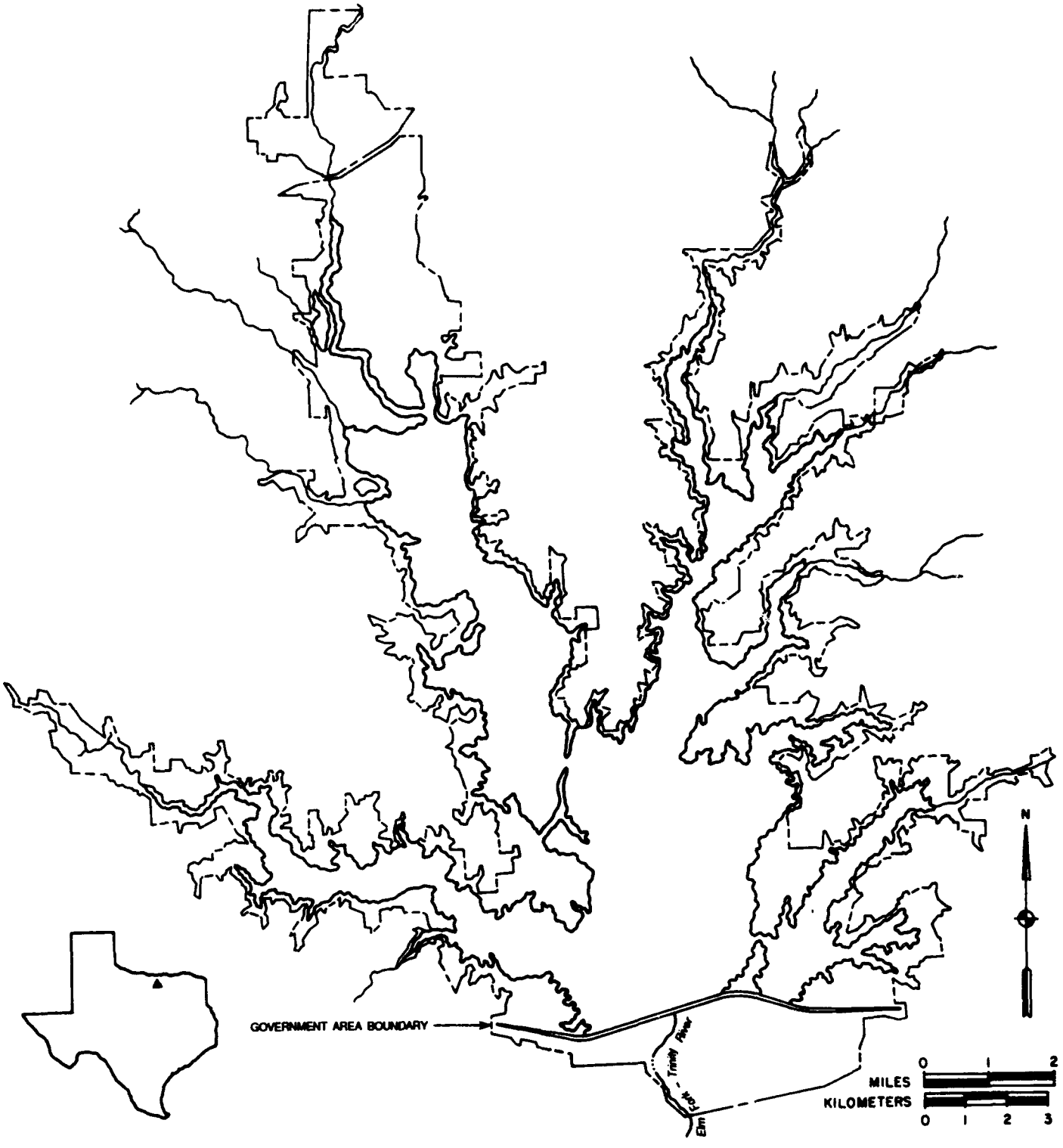

Figure 3.1 Lewisville Lake project area and government boundaries.

CHAPTER 4

PREHISTORIC SURVEY

by
Kenneth Lynn Brown

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Prikryl (1987) has provided a detailed summary of previous archaeological investigations along the lower Elm Fork of the Trinity River. The following is a summary of previous archaeological investigations located within or near the Lewisville Lake project area. The earliest reported archaeological investigations near the Lewisville Lake project area were in the 1930s ([Harris 1936, 1939, 1940] in Prikryl 1987:46). In the early 1940s several reports of investigations along the Elm Fork of the Trinity River were published ([Conger 1940, Harris 1940, 1949, and Harris and Hatzenbuehler 1949] in Prikryl 1987:47).

Krieger's *Culture Complexes and Chronology in Northern Texas* (1946) describes archaeological remains in surrounding regions but none from the Lewisville Lake project area (Prikryl 1987:48). The earliest professional archaeological investigations in the area were conducted by the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys (RBS). After the field survey, Stephenson (1949) reported 27 prehistoric sites in the Lewisville Lake (formerly called Lake Dallas and Garza-Little Elm Reservoir) project area (Prikryl 1987:49-50). At least three sites (41DN5, 41DN6, and 41DN12) were subsequently tested but Stephenson never published results of these investigations (Prikryl 1987:51).

After the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys (RBS) were completed, Harris published several reports on his collections from several sites in the Lewisville Lake area. Among the more important sites Harris describes are 41DN353 (Harris 1950:21-22), 41DN28 (Harris 1951a), 41DN6 (Harris 1951b) (in Prikryl 1987:51). The Lake Dallas Site (41DN6) and the Wheeler Site are the two type localities described by Crook and Harris (1952) in their definition of the Carrollton Focus of the Trinity Aspect. Their description of the Carrollton Focus included the fact that only lithic remains were known from the sites. Most lithic tools consisted of dart points and characteristic gouges. Projectile points include styles similar to "Plainview-like, unfluted-Folsom, or other early types" (Crook and Harris 1952:17). The majority of the scrapers are similar to Clear Fork Gouges. Another characteristic stone artifact associated with the Carrollton Focus is the Waco Net Sinker. Site 41DN6 has subsequently been inundated by Lewisville Lake.

At site 41DN353 Harris (1950) reported several small circles of burned stones. The stone circles measured approximately 3 to 4 meters in diameter. Near the center of the stone circles was evidence of fire and many burned rocks. Harris (1950) believed the stone circles resembled remains of prehistoric structures. Harris (1950) also reported three obsidian artifacts from the site.

One of the most important and controversial sites reported on was the Lewisville Site, 41DN72. The Lewisville site was reported by White in 1952 during a paleontological survey of the lake. Excavations at the site by the Dallas Archaeological Society resulted in recovery of a Clovis projectile point, and late Pleistocene fauna in probable association with only a few stone artifacts of human manufacture associated with 21 burned features. Radiocarbon dates derived from the features yielded dates greater than 37,000 years BP (Crook and Harris 1957, 1962). Because of the extreme radiocarbon dates for Clovis, a controversy arose as to whether the features were of human design or the Clovis projectile point had been planted ([Heizer and Brooks 1965; Heizer 1974] in Prikryl 1987:56-57). The site became inundated before the controversy was resolved.

Additional work was conducted at the Lewisville site in 1979 and 1980 during a severe drought that lowered the lake level enough to expose the site for excavation. The Smithsonian Institution conducted the investigations. Charred material submitted for radiocarbon dating was determined to be lignite coal rather than charcoal. It yielded a date similar to the previous dates from the site ([Stanford 1982; Schiley et al. 1985] in Prikryl 1987:58). Results of investigations at the site by the Smithsonian Institution in 1979 and 1980 have not been published (Prikryl 1987:58).

During the 1960s, reports on two sites at Lewisville Lake were published. These were the Irish Farm Site (41DN62) (Barber 1966) and the Hackberry Site (41DN57) (Barber 1969). The storage pits and associated artifacts excavated at the Hackberry Site are typical of the Henrietta Focus (Prikryl 1987:62). An archaeological survey of portions of the Lewisville Lake shoreline was conducted in 1973 by the Richland Archaeological Society (Nunley 1973). Nunley (1973) described 50 sites that are located on or near the shoreline of Lewisville Lake. A human burial was found eroding along the shoreline of Lewisville Lake at the Hackberry Site (41DN57) in 1984 ([Barber and Lorrain 1984; Yates 1984] in Prikryl 1987:75).

The current survey is the latest archaeological investigation associated with Lewisville Lake. This survey will be followed up by an extensive testing and

excavation program to mitigate adverse impacts upon any significant cultural resources by the proposed raising of the Lewisville Lake waterline by seven feet.

Prehistoric Culture History

Prikryl (1987) has developed a synthesis of prehistoric cultures located along the lower Elm Fork of the Trinity River. Prikryl's (1987) synthesis is summarized here because it is the most recent interpretation of the prehistory for the Lewisville Lake area.

Paleoindian (ca. 11,000-8,500 BP)

Evidence of Paleoindian occupation in the Lewisville Lake area comes primarily from surface finds of Clovis, Dalton, Plainview, Midland, San Patrice, Golondrina, and Scottsbluff projectile point types (Prikryl 1987:150-152). The Lewisville Site (41DN72) is the only Paleoindian Period site that has been systematically excavated (Crook and Harris 1957; Stanford 1982) in the area. It is generally believed that a nomadic lifeway based on a generalized hunting and gathering subsistence economy was practiced by the Paleoindians of Northcentral Texas (Prikryl 1987:153).

Early Archaic (ca. 8,500-6,000 BP)

The more xeric climatic patterns that began during the late Pleistocene probably continued. Grasses were probably dominant between 9,000 and 5,000 BP (Prikryl 1987:156). Like the preceding Paleoindian period, peoples assigned to the Early Archaic are believed to have continued with a nomadic lifeway based upon diffuse subsistence patterns with no discernible territorial boundaries (Prikryl 1987:160). Evidence of Early Archaic period occupations in the Lewisville Lake area comes primarily from surface finds of the Angostura and early split stemmed projectile point types (Prikryl 1987:158-161).

Middle Archaic (ca. 6,000-3,500 BP)

During this period the area may have had an increase in the oak savannah at the expense of the grasslands at approximately 4,500 BP (Prikryl 1987:162). Evidence of Middle Archaic period occupations in the Lewisville Lake area comes primarily from surface finds of the Carrollton, Morrill, Wells, and Basal Notched group of projectile points. By the end of this period the occurrence of specific diagnostic projectile points may represent the beginnings of regionalization that are hypothesized by Lynott (1977:158). Previous literature has assigned the Carrollton Focus to the Middle Archaic period (Crook and Harris 1952:38; Lynott 1977:82).

Late Archaic (ca. 3,500-1,250 BP)

Most evidence for the presence of Late Archaic occupations in the Lewisville Lake area is based on the surface recovery of Gary, Dallas, Trinity, Godley, Ellis, Elam, Edgewood, and Yarbrough projectile point types. These projectile point types suggest cultural affinities with areas to the north and east (Prikryl 1987:166). The development of the West Fork Paleosol during the later part of the Late Archaic period may reflect a wetter environment (Ferring 1986b:112). An expansion of the Eastern Cross Timbers would have provided a larger mast crop for consumption by humans and game animals (Prikryl 1987:170).

Late Prehistoric I (ca. 1,250-750 BP)

Major technological advances, including the introduction of ceramics and the bow and arrow, occurred during Late Prehistoric I. In addition, corn made its first appearance in the area, suggesting it was either being grown here or being acquired through trade. The importance of corn within the prehistoric diet of the period has not been ascertained; however, deer, rabbit, and turtle appear to have been important meat sources (Prikryl 1987:173-177).

Scallorn, Rockwall, Catahoula, and Alba arrow points are diagnostic lithic artifacts of Late Prehistoric I. Prikryl (1987:174) maintains that most are made of quartzite, although chert arrow points are more common during the latter half of the period. Quartzite was preferred for expanding stemmed arrow points (earlier point style), while chert was more commonly used for the manufacture of rectangular stemmed arrow points (later point style).

Late Prehistoric I ceramics are tempered with grog and bone. Some exhibit decorations similar to those found on Early Caddoan types from East Texas sites (Prikryl 1987:173-174).

Late Prehistoric II (ca. 750-250 BP)

A change to a more xeric climate at approximately 1060 B.P. is believed to have continued during the Late Prehistoric II Period. The presence of bison remains at archaeological sites in the region following their absence in earlier periods is thought to be additional evidence for a more xeric climate since bison show a tendency toward a preference for short grasses. Most evidence for the presence of Late Prehistoric II Period occupations in the Lewisville Lake area is from surface finds of Washita, Harrell, and Fresno arrow points. Also, the recovery of a bison tibia digging stick and two bison scapula hoes from 41DN57 at Lewisville Lake suggest a subsistence economy based partially on horticulture ([Barber 1969] in Prikryl 1987:178).

One of the pottery types of the Late Prehistoric II Period is Nocona Plain which is a shell tempered ware with plain interiors and exteriors. Prikryl (1987:179) indicates much of the pottery Stephenson (1949) described as Nocona Plain is actually tempered with bone, fossil shell, and crushed limestone.

No historic Native American sites are reported within the Lewisville Lake project area (Prikryl

1987:182). The absence of well-documented historic Native American sites is, therefore, a major gap in the archaeological record for the Lewisville Lake area as elsewhere in the state.

Artifact Typology

The recognition, recording, description and explanation of variability in artifacts has long been an established goal in archaeology. In published reports it is impractical to describe and explain each artifact recovered from a site. A more critical objection to merely describing and explaining each specimen individually is the failure to make generalizations which are a first step in all science (Dunnell 1971:18; Hempel 1952:1). It is imperative to develop a procedure to group specimens based upon empirical observations in order to comprehend variability within and between the artifacts. In order to achieve the above goal, a set of classes are constructed by means of which the specimens can be defined. The following are descriptions of classes of artifacts recovered during field investigations at Lewisville Lake. The classes of artifacts are based on general morphological characteristics.

Flake

A flake is any piece of chert, flint or raw material that have been removed from a larger mass by the application of force and that have at least one of several distinguishing characteristics present: (1) a striking platform remnant; (2) point of percussion or force; (3) erralieure; (4) bulb of force; (5) compression rings; (6) termination; (7) platform preparation; (8) previous flake scars; (9) arris. Flakes that are less than one and one-half centimeters along the axis of force are referred to as small flakes. Small flakes are often removed by a pressure flaking technique.

Blades are a special type of flake that are at least twice as long as they are wide. Blades usually have parallel lateral edges.

Potlids are not true flakes but are usually circular in form and have a lenticular cross-section. Potlids are formed by exposing certain types of stone (i.e., cherts and flints) to high temperatures (i.e., in a fire) that causes fracture of the stone due to release of moisture. Four forms of flakes were recorded: (1) large interior; (2) small interior (no cortex on the dorsal surface); (3) large cortex; and (4) small cortex (cortex present on the exterior surface.

Retouched Flake

This is a flake that has either a combination of marginal or invasive retouch along one or more of its lateral edges or ends. Angles of the retouched/used edge are approximately 60 degrees.

Sharpening Flake

Two types of sharpening flakes are recognized: (1) sharpening flakes from bifacially flaked tools and (2) sharpening flakes from unifacially flaked tools. Sharpening flakes are characterized by having a well-defined working edge along their proximal end. The former working edge of the tool was used as the platform for removal of the resharpening flake (Frison 1968).

Chunk/Shatter

This is any piece of chert, flint or raw material that is cubical or irregularly shaped and lacks any well defined pattern of negative or positive bulbs of force, striking platforms, or systematic alignment of cleavage scars on the various faces (Binford and Quimby 1963).

Core

This is any piece of raw material that has a recognizable striking platform and has well-defined flake scars (negative bulbs of force) and systematic alignment of cleavage scars on the various faces. Cores can be further divided into block cores and blade cores. Block cores are used in the production of irregularly shaped flakes while blade cores are used in the production of regularly shaped blades or flakes.

Knife

This is a tool that has marginal and/or invasive retouch on one or both faces. There is a well-defined working edge and/or areas of utilization. Retouch is produced by percussion and pressure flaking techniques. Knives occur in a variety of geometric forms, the most common being rectangular and sub-triangular. They are usually biconvex to trapezoidal in cross-section with two lateral cutting edges. Large and broken projectile points were often recycled and used as hafted knives. The angle of the use edge is approximately 40 to 50 degrees with edge wear consisting of crushing and step faceting.

End Scraper

This is a flake that has been marginally or invasively retouched on one face to produce a regularly shaped straight-to-convex working edge on one end that is usually transverse to the axis of force. The angle of the use edge is approximately 75 degrees. Edge wear, if present, usually consists of crushing and/or rounding.

Side Scraper

This is a flake or other blank with marginal or invasive retouch on one face to produce a regularly shaped straight-to-convex working edge on either one or both lateral sides. Retouch is usually parallel to the axis of force on the flake blank. The angle of the use

edge is approximately 75 degrees. Edge wear, if present, usually consists of crushing and/or rounding.

Disto-Lateral Scraper

This is a flake or other blank type with marginal and/or invasive retouch on one face to produce a regularly shaped straight-to-convex worked edge on one or both lateral edges and one of the ends. Retouch is usually both parallel and perpendicular to the axis of force on the flake blank. The angle of the use edge is approximately 75 degrees.

Graver

This is a flake or other blank form with marginal or invasive retouch to produce a pronounced, sharp, angular projection on the tool.

Notch (Spokeshave)

This is a tool with marginal retouch to produce a single, concave notch along the edge of the blank form. The notch usually forms a half-circle on the tool's edge.

Uniface

This is a flake, chunk/shatter or core that has marginal and/or invasive retouch on one faces to produce a tool. Well defined working edges or areas of utilization are evident. Unifaces are manufactured by direct percussion and pressure flaking techniques. Unifaces are believed to be tools made for expedient use with little formal preparation.

Biface

This is a tool with marginal and/or invasive retouch on both faces to produce a symmetrically shaped artifact. Well defined working edges or areas of utilization may be lacking. Bifaces are manufactured by direct percussion and pressure flaking techniques. Some bifaces may be unfinished tools and require additional modification to achieve finished form. These are referred to as preforms.

Tested Material

This is a piece of stone that has one or only a few irregularly placed flake scars. Tested material does not have any regular shape nor systematically placed flake scars. It is the initial checking of stone to determine whether it is suitable for the manufacture of tools or ornaments.

Projectile Point

This is a tool that is triangular in shape and that has marginal and/or invasive retouch on both faces. Projectile points have well defined blades and hafting elements. Hafting elements may consist of flutes, stems, corner notches, side notches, basal notches or a combination of the above. Hafting elements may be more subtle on small triangular points that do not have obvious stems or notches. In these cases hafting elements frequently have rounded or blunted edges where the points were attached to the shaft. Angles of the blade edge are approximately 40 to 50 degrees. Edge wear is usually difficult to discern.

Mano

A mano is a fist-size, spheroid-to-oblong cobble that has discernible wear on at least one surface. These would have been held in the hands to grind materials upon a metate. Sandstone and quartzite are the most common raw materials for making manos.

Metate

This is a large, flat to basin shaped stone (usually sandstone or quartzite) with discernible grinding marks on the working surfaces. Metates were used in conjunction with manos for the processing of food, medicine, pottery temper, and pigments. Metates may either occur as large, flattened stones or in bedrock outcrops.

Ceramic/Pottery

This is a piece of clay that was formed into a vessel that was allowed to become leather-hard and subsequently fired at a relatively high temperature. Ceramics are usually tempered with aplastic materials. Temper may consist of a variety of materials of which some are culturally diagnostic. Pottery is frequently decorated. Vessel forms and decoration are culturally diagnostic.

Prehistoric Site Descriptions

by

Jay R. Newman and Kenneth Lynn Brown

The following are descriptions of prehistoric sites (Figure 4.1) and associated artifacts recorded during survey of the Lewisville Lake project. A site is defined as the locus of past human activities that can be delineated by the presence of cultural features (e.g., houses, storage pits, hearths, ditches, mounds, etc.), and/or cultural artifacts (e.g., stone tools, chipping debris, pottery, etc.). Site numbers are assigned according to the Smithsonian trinomial numbering system. The "41" is the designation for the State of Texas. The letters "DN" designate Denton County, and the last series of digits refers to the sequential site numbers recorded within the county. Collectively, these trinomials are also called "TARL Numbers" after the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas (Austin) which is responsible for bestowing the next available number to a reported site in a given county.

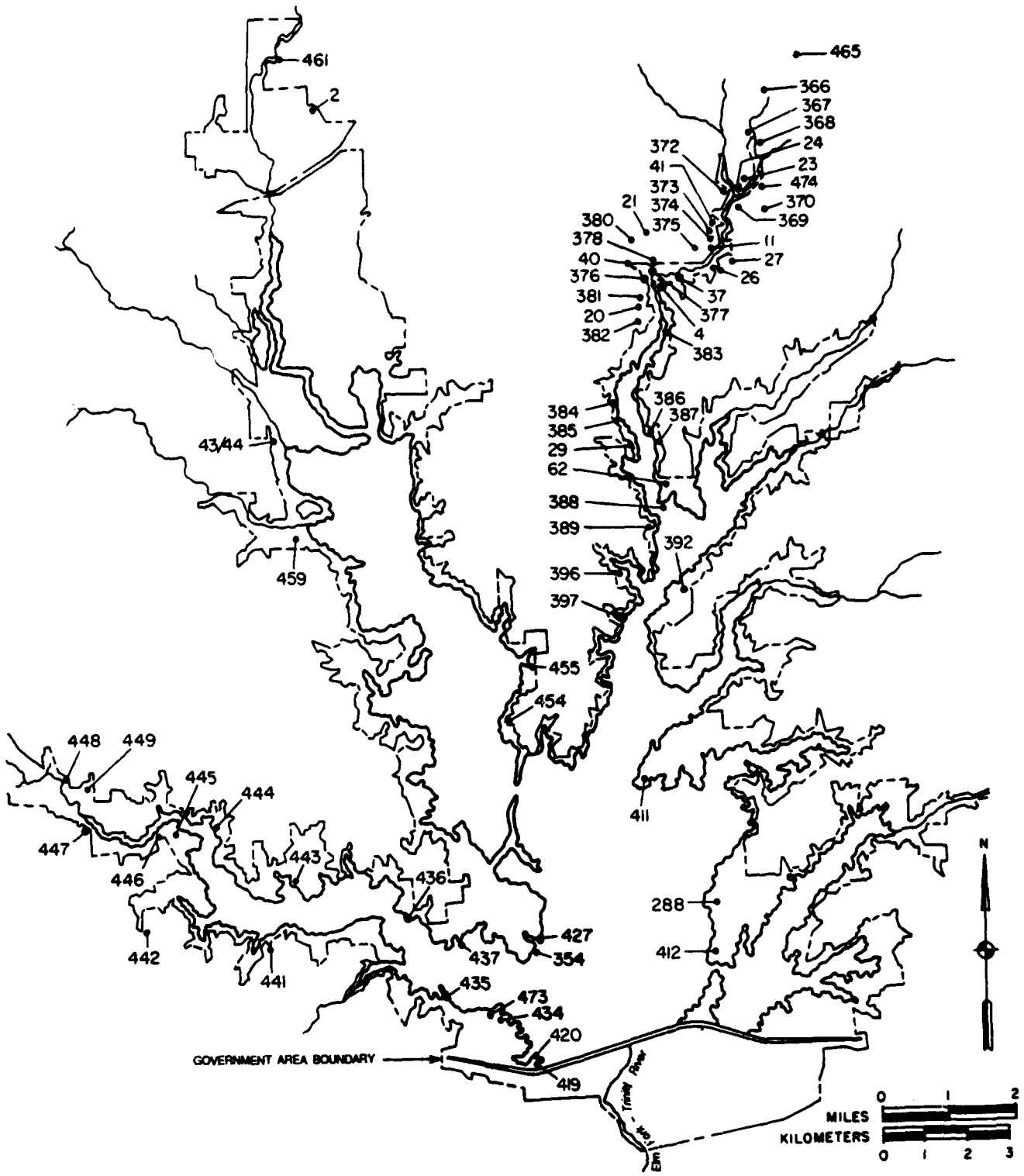

Figure 4.1 Map showing the location of the 66 prehistoric sites examined during this study.

A total of 66 sites with prehistoric remains were evaluated during the present project (see Table 6.1).Six of these sites (41DN43/44, 41DN392, 41DN397, 41DN411, 41DN427, and 41DN465) are described in the "Historic Sites Descriptions" because they have primarily historic occupations. Several prehistoric isolated occurrences, or isolated finds, were also recorded. These are listed in Appendix D. Within the site descriptions, several abbreviations are used. These include STP for "shovel test pit," BHT for "backhoe trenches," and MM for "machine made" in reference to historic artifacts.

41DN2

Map Quad	Green Valley 7.5', #3397-141
Type of Remains	Projectile points, sherds, shell, bone
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Grass, brush
Surface Visibility	Less than 1%
Soil Association	Gasil fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Floodplain
Cultural Affiliation	Late Prehistoric
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN2 is located on a small sandy rise on the floodplain of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. The site was originally recorded by Stephenson (1948b). The site is reported to have primarily Late Prehistoric pottery sherds. The area is presently being used for grazing cattle. Examination of eroded areas and rodent backdirt piles resulted in the recovery of several pieces of lithic debris. The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 flake, small, cortex, quartzite
		3 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, interior, chert
		1 chunk, small, interior, chert

Previous and Current Research: Stephenson (1948b) originally recorded the site. He reported the recovery of several pottery sherds of which some appear to be of Mexican and Mississippian types. This site is extremely interesting because it is one of the few sites located on the floodplain of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and because of the types of pottery recovered. A local collector by the name of Calvin Mohon reported a collection of projectile points and other materials from the site.

Site Integrity: The site location on the floodplain may have allowed alluvium/colluvium to bury the cultural materials, therefore protecting some of them from erosion and other disturbances. The northern portion of the site has been subjected to extensive erosion while the southern portion of the site appears to be intact. The potential of *in situ* cultural remains is great. The potential for the site to yield significant new information regarding the Late Prehistoric period for the region is also very great based on the recovery of a diverse group of pottery sherds by Stephenson (1948b).

Adverse Impacts: The site is partially within the proposed floodpool for Lewisville Lake. Because the site is located on sandy soils on a slight rise on the floodplain of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, it will be subjected to extensive erosion.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN2 has yielded a diverse pottery sample. The potential for *in situ* materials and features makes this one of the most potentially significant sites in the Lewisville Lake area. The site may potentially yield significant information about Late Prehistoric trade and interregional contacts (viz., diverse pottery types), subsistence, and settlement patterns in the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that site 41DN2 be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented to determine the nature of cultural deposits. Minimal testing should include backhoe trenches (BHTs) and manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN4

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Point base, flakes, bone fragments
Elevation above MSL	550 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, willow, grass, weeds, mesquite
Surface Visibility	30%
Soil Association	Aquilla loamy fine sand, 2-5% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge and adjacent slopes
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic, Late Prehistoric
Recommendations	Test, low potential in accessible areas

Description: Site 41DN4 is located on a high upland ridge and adjacent slopes at the 90-degree bend of Little Elm Creek and its confluence with Running Branch Creek. The site was relocated as an extensive midden stain and associated surface scatter of lithic debris, mussel shell, calcined bone, and the base of an unidentifiable dart point. Subsequent shovel test pits (STPs) indicated subsurface cultural material and the potential for features below the plowzone. Scattered sandstone bedrock exposures are occasionally evident over the site area on the crest of the ridge. Surface visibility is fair with intermittent patches of bare ground. On the basis of the extent of the midden stain, surface scatter of lithic debris, and topography of the area, the site measures approximately 200x200 m. The site possibly reflects both intensive and extensive cultural activities that may span a long period of time. It is likely to yield a number of cultural features and several components. This site may be one of the more significant sites remaining after the inundation of the Lewisville Lake area. The following prehistoric cultural remains were recovered.

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP A1	35 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
STP A3	20 cm	2 flakes, small, interior, chert
STP A4	10 cm	1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
STP A5	50 cm	1 flake, large, interior, chert
		6 flakes, small, interior, chert
STP A6	30 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
		3 flakes, small, interior,

		quartzite
STP B6	30 cm	1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
STP C1	10 cm	2 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
STP C2	30 cm	1 flake, large, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, interior,chert
STP C3	30 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
surface	surface	1 point base fragment, yellow chert
		5 flakes, large, interior, chert
		21 flakes, small, interior, chert
		4 flakes, large, cortex, chert
		7 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		8 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		9 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		5 chunks, quartzite
		2 unburned unidentified bone
		6 burned unidentified bone
		1 unidentified turtle carapace (pleural fragment), completely calcined

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally reported by Stephenson (1948b; 1949; 1950) and then by Nunley (1973). Nunley (1973) noted a midden stain exhibiting shell, bone (human and nonhuman), lithic debris, scrapers, pottery, drills, and cores. Stephenson (1948b) reported 154 lithic tools including nine Gary points, 39 Alba points, four Sterrett points, five Harrell points, 23 sherds, 36 scrapers, and a celt fragment. Current work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural debris from areas with scant vegetation. A total of 17 STPs spaced 25 m apart were dug along three transects. Sediments were screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area and upland ridge have been minimally affected by past activities of Lewisville Lake. Results of STPs indicate subsurface cultural remains are present. There is a potential for intact features below plowzone. The site area above the 532-ft contour is private land while the lower portions of the site that are on Corps land may extend to the bank of Little Elm Creek. There is evidence that portions of the site on private land have been extensively collected and looted in the past.

Adverse Impacts: The lower portions of the site may be subjected to severe shoreline erosion and subsequent slumping due to the planned rise in water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: The site has yielded one of the largest surface collections of any site in the Lewisville Lake area. The potential for *in situ* materials and features, and variety of activities represented by recovered artifacts, makes this one of the most potentially significant sites in the area. The site may potentially yield significant information about the Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric occupation of the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that site 41DN4 be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented to determine the nature of buried cultural deposits. Minimal testing should include manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains and digging BHTs on the lower elevations that will be impacted. BHTs should be dug on the terrace between the main site area and the bank of Little Elm Creek to determine the presence of subsurface cultural remains. Much of the site area is on private land and access to the lower elevations of the site for digging BHTs requires traversing the private land. The degree of testing conducted at the site will depend upon approval of the landowner allowing access to the site.

41DN11

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Dart point fragment, bifaces, unifaces, flakes, bone, rock
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, locust, willow, grass
Surface Visibility	80 %
Soil Association	Konsil, Birome, Callisburg fine sandy loams, 2-5% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge slope
Cultural Affiliation	Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Historic scatter
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN11 is located over an extensive area of a broad upland ridge slope that is adjacent to the floodplain of Little Elm Creek. The site is approximately 1 km northeast of the confluence of Little Elm and Running Branch creeks and approximately 1 km south-southwest of the confluence of Little Elm and Pecan creeks. The site was noted as having a light, but extensive, surface scatter of lithic debris covering an area of approximately 300x300 m. The entire area is devoid of all vegetation due to clearing and earthmoving activities. The site area is presently the focus of intensive disturbance by dirt and gravel quarrying. These are the same quarrying activities that threaten site 41DN374 which is located approximately 200 m north of 41DN11. Based on the amount of cultural material recovered, the site appears to have been the locus of a wide range of intensive and extensive prehistoric and historic cultural activities. Most of the site, however, has been destroyed.

A nearly complete Trinity-like dart point, made of Ogallala quartzite, was recovered from the surface. The tip of the point is missing. It has broad, shallow side notches and poorly developed shoulders. The base is slightly convex (Figure 4.2a). The following prehistoric materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 dart point base, Ogallala

quartzite
1 biface, distal fragment, Ogallala quartzite
1 biface, proximal end, Ogallala quartzite
1 biface, lateral fragment, Ogallala quartzite
1 uniface, medial fragment, Ogallala quartzite
1 unifacially retouched flake, yellow chert
40 flakes, large, interior, chert
64 flakes, small, interior, chert
8 flakes, large, cortex, chert
5 flakes, small, cortex, chert
1 chunk, chert
16 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
31 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
17 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
8 flakes, small, cortex, quartzite
9 chunks, quartzite
1 *Trachemys* (Basking Turtle) carapace, complete peripheral with scute, unburned
1 *Trachemys* (Basking Turtle) carapace, pleural fragment, unburned
1 unburned unidentified bone

The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 coarse earthenware	
	1 buff flower pot with exterior glaze	
	1 buff flower pot with interior and exterior glaze, and relief molding	
	32 refined earthenware	
	3 blue non-vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	7 blue tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	12 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with relief molding	1890-1990
	3 whiteware with floral decalcomania	1895-1950
	1 white whiteware with transfer, relief molding and scalloped rim	1890-1990
	1 light ivory tinted whiteware with floral decalcomania and relief molding	1920-1950
	4 unknown	
	7 stoneware	
	4 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	2 natural clay/bristol	1890-1915
	12 bottle glass	
	1 manganese MM stopper	1910-1920
	1 clear MM base with valve mark	1930-1945
	1 aqua MM continuous-thread fruit jar rim	1910-1935
	1 opaque white milk glass fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
	1 aqua MM base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 manganese MM beverage rim	1910-1920
	1 aqua MM medicinal base	1910-1990
	1 emerald green MM beverage rim	1930-1990
	1 manganese MM base	1910-1920
	1 translucent white milk glass fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
	2 milk glass non-diagnostic	
	8 table glass	
	2 window glass	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1885	(n=28)
stoneware	1892	(n=7)
bottleglass	1906	(n=10)
combined	1891	(n=45)

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally reported by R.K. Harris in the Nunley (1973) survey as having an extensive midden stain exhibiting shell, fire-cracked rock, lithic debris, bone, and projectile points. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material in four areas:(1) south area, (2) central area, (3) knoll area, and (4) north area. The large quantity of historic materials suggests the site previously had a historic occupation on the knoll that has subsequently been destroyed by quarrying activities. Because of intensive and extensive quarrying, no shovel tests were dug. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

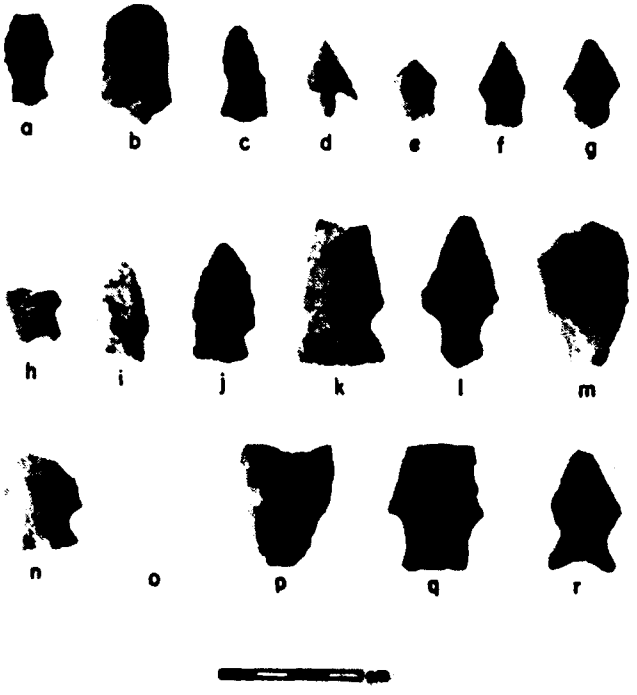

Figure 4.2 Artifacts recovered from several sites (site #/ STP #). a. 11/1; b. 20/1; c. 29; d. 40/8; e. 40/6; f. 40; g. 40/4; h. 40/3; i-k. 40; l. 62; m. 368; n. 374/1; o. 374; p. 374/4; q. 380; r. 382.

Site Integrity: Although the site has not been affected by Lewisville Lake, it is presently being

destroyed by quarrying activities. Portions of the site have been trenched and quarried.

Adverse Impacts: Any remaining portions of the site after quarrying activities cease will be subject to inundation and/or severe shoreline erosion due to the planned rise in water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN11 has been nearly destroyed by quarrying activities. There are no discernible areas of the site left where *in situ* prehistoric deposits might occur.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN11 due to quarrying activities that have destroyed most of the site.

41DN20

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Dart point, endscraper, flakes
Elevation above MSL	525 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, willow, pecan, grass
Surface Visibility	15 %
Soil Association	Aquilla loamy fine sand, 2-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace slope
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN20 is located on a terrace slope at the interface with the Little Elm Creek floodplain. The channel of Little Elm Creek is approximately 20 m east of the site. A large upland drainage ravine borders the southern limits of the site. The confluence of Little Elm and Running Branch creeks is approximately 200 m north of the site. The upland ridge location of site 41DN4 is across the creek and approximately 150 m north-northeast of the site. The site was relocated as an area with a light midden stain and surface scatter of lithic debris in eroded areas and rodent backdirt piles. STPs yielded subsurface cultural material and the potential for features below plowzone. The site is presently in grass making ground reconnaissance difficult. Based on the local topography, extent of the midden stain, and surface scatter of lithic debris, results of the STPs indicate the site measures approximately 90x90 m.

The projectile point fragment recovered from the surface is a portion of the blade of a dart point. The fragment has both the distal and proximal ends missing and is made of light gray chert. The following prehistoric materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP B2	5 cm	1 chunk, chert
STP B4	20 cm	1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
STP C5	30 cm	1 flake, small, cortex, quartzite
surface	surface	1 endscraper, yellow chert (Figure 4.2b)
		1 dart point fragment
		2 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally reported by Nunley (1973) as a midden stain exhibiting lithic debris, fire-cracked rock, and bone. Current research included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from eroded areas and rodent backdirt piles. Tool loci were mapped and flagged. A total of 18 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along three transects. Soils were dry screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth. Three STPs yielded cultural materials and the midden stain was observed in several. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area has had minimal adverse impacts from Lewisville Lake. Results of the STPs indicate the presence of subsurface cultural material and the potential for features below plowzone. The only disturbance to the site appears to be a recent barbed-wire fenceline along a portion of the site area and rodent holes.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subjected to severe erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN20 has a high potential of having *in situ* prehistoric cultural remains and features. The site may potentially yield significant data about the prehistoric occupation of the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that site 41DN20 be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented to determine the nature and extent of prehistoric remains. Minimal testing should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural deposits.

41DN21

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes
Elevation above MSL	540 ft
Vegetation	Grass, with oaks, locust and willows along creek
Surface Visibility	5%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge and adjacent slopes
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic
Recommendations	Test, high to moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN21 is located on the edge and moderate slope of an upland ridge. The site is adjacent to the floodplain of Running Branch Creek. The area is characterized by some fairly abrupt topography of prominent upland ridges and associated slopes. The high ridge location of site 41DN40 is

visible to the southwest across the Running Branch Creek drainage. The confluence of Little Elm and Running Branch creeks is approximately 0.5 km southeast of the site. Site 41DN21 was initially relocated and noted as having a light midden stain and diffuse surface scatter of lithic debris. The dense grass obscured ground visibility during relocation. Results of STPs indicated the presence of subsurface remains, charcoal, and potential for subsurface features below plowzone. Based on the surface scatter of lithic debris occurring in rodent backdirt piles, extent of the midden stain, results of STPs, and local topography, the site measures approximately 80x80 m. The following prehistoric cultural remains were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP B2	40 cm	1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
STP C4	20 cm	1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
STP D3	5 cm	1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
STP E1	35 cm	1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
surface	surface	2 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 chunk, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally reported by Nunley (1973) as being an area having a surface scatter of lithic debris, fire-cracked rock, and projectile points. Nunley (1973) recovered one dart point from the surface suggesting an Archaic affiliation. Current work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material occurring in rodent backdirt piles. A total of 22 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along six transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Several STPs yielded cultural remains and three yielded flecks of charcoal. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site has not been affected by Lewisville Lake. Results of STPs indicate the presence of subsurface cultural remains and the potential for subsurface features below plowzone.

Adverse Impacts: Lower margins of the site area will be subjected to severe shoreline erosion and subsequent soil slumping due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN21 has a moderate to high potential for providing significant information about the prehistoric occupation of the region. STPs indicate the presence of subsurface cultural remains and potential for subsurface features below plowzone.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register . Testing should be conducted to determine the nature and extent of the prehistoric cultural materials and should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to delineate the vertical and horizontal extent of *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN23

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes, cobbles, burned rock
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Fallow farm field, burrs, oaks and willows along creek
Surface Visibility	25%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Upland slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN23 is located at the gently sloped edge of a broad upland ridge near the channel of Little Elm Creek. The confluence of Little Elm and Pecan creeks is approximately 400 m southwest of the site. Site 41DN24 is approximately 250 m southwest of the site. The site was relocated and noted as an area having a sparse surface scatter of lithic debris. The site is presently a fallow agricultural field with some dense grass and weed cover that impedes surface visibility. Results of STPs indicated little depth to the topsoil. Based on the surface scatter of lithic debris, the site measures approximately 60x60 m. The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	2 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
		2 chunks, quartzite burned rock, 125 grams

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally reported by Nunley (1973) as having a diffuse surface scatter of lithic debris (26 pieces). Current work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural remains. A total of 13 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along three transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: Although the site has not been affected by Lewisville Lake, agricultural activities have deflated much of the topsoil in the area. The potential for subsurface materials and features is very low.

Adverse Impacts: The eastern and southern portions of the site will be subjected to shoreline erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN23 has been destroyed by agricultural activities. Results from STPs indicate very low potential for subsurface cultural remains and features. It is unlikely that the site could yield significant information about the prehistoric occupation of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN23 due to extensive site destruction.

41DN24

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Dart point fragment, bifaces, flakes
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Fallow field, oaks and willows along stream, some grass
Surface Visibility	60%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Upland slope
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Historic
Recommendations	No action, moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN24 is located at the gently sloping edge of a broad upland ridge adjacent to the channel of Little Elm Creek. The confluence of Little Elm and Pecan creeks is approximately 50 m southwest of the site. The site has a sparse surface scatter of lithic debris, bifaces, a point fragment, a midden stain, some fire-cracked rock, and historic materials. The area of the surface finds is presently a fallow agricultural field with excellent ground visibility. The site may extend into the more heavily vegetated area with trees and grass. Three STPs in the wooded area did not yield any cultural material. The site measures approximately 60x60 m.

The dart point fragment, which has both its base and most of its blade missing, is made of Ogallala quartzite. The fragment has prominent shoulders, but barbs are absent.

The following prehistoric materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 dart point fragment, Ogallala quartzite
		1 biface, proximal fragment, Ogallala quartzite
		1 biface, medial fragment, jasper
		1 biface, medial fragment, Ogallala quartzite
		1 biface, gray chert
		1 flake, large, interior, chert
		6 flakes, small, interior, chert
		3 flakes, small, cortex, chert
		1 chunk, chert
		6 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		10 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
		2 flakes, small, cortex, quartzite
		5 chunks, quartzite

The following historic artifacts were recovered:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue non-vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 stoneware	
	1 alkaline/alkaline	1840-1900
	1 machine, wagon, hardware	
	1 chain link	

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally reported by Nunley (1973) as having a midden stain and a surface scatter of lithic debris, pottery, drills, and dart points. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from eroded and deflated areas. Tool loci were mapped and flagged. A total of 17 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along four transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. The STPs failed to recover any cultural material. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area has been unaffected by Lewisville Lake. The site has been deflated and eroded by modern agricultural practices and sheetwash. The grass and wooded area west of the farm field may yield subsurface cultural material, and there is potential for features below the plowzone in this area.

Adverse Impacts: The margins of the site nearest Little Elm Creek will be subjected to severe shoreline erosion and subsequent soil slumping due to the planned raised water level for Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN24 has only moderate potential for yielding significant information about the prehistoric or historic occupation of the region. Most of the site has been deflated and disturbed by modern agricultural practices.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN24 because of site disturbance and paucity of cultural remains. There is only moderate potential for subsurface remains.

41DN26

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Sherd, dart point base, flakes, bone
Elevation above MSL	540 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, locust, willow, grass, shrubs
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Aquilla fine sandy loam, 2-5% slopes
Topography	Gentle sandy terrace toe slope
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic, Late Prehistoric
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN26 is located on a gentle terrace slope and small knoll proximal to the interface with the Little Elm Creek floodplain. The channel of Little Elm Creek is approximately 30 m north of the site. Site 41DN4 is located approximately 300 m west of the site. Two upland drainages bound two sides of the site. It was originally relocated as an area having a dark midden-like stain with an associated surface scatter of lithic debris, calcined bone, pottery, a dart point, and a possible bedrock sandstone metate.

The pottery sherd is a small fragment that has a floated exterior surface. It appears to have been tempered with crushed mussel shell as evidenced by a few flat cells where the shell has leached out. The dart point stem, made of yellow chert, has a straight to slightly convex base.

Subsequent STPs indicated the potential for subsurface materials and features below the plowzone. The site area is presently in grass that hinders surface visibility and reconnaissance. Based on the extent of the midden stain, surface scatter of lithic debris, results of STPs, and topography, the site measures approximately 70x70 m. The midden stain suggests the site was the locus for some long term cultural activities. The following cultural remains were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP B1	30 cm	1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
STP B2	30 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
STP B3	30 cm	1 flake, large, interior, chert
STP C3	30 cm	1 flake, large, cortex, chert
surface	surface	1 pottery sherd, floated, shell tempered
		1 dart point base, yellow chert
		1 flake, large, interior, chert
		5 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, cortex, chert
		1 flake, small, cortex, chert
		2 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		8 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		6 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		3 flakes, small, cortex, quartzite
		1 chunk, quartzite
		12 burned unidentified bone
		2 unburned unidentified bone

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally recorded by Nunley (1973) and was assigned to the Henrietta focus. A "village" was believed to be present based on the occurrence of fire-cracked rock, mussel shell, pottery, projectile points, flakes, and a midden-stained soil. During relocation, a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material was conducted. A total of 14 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along three transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Several STPS yielded cultural remains and a visible midden stain. Culturally diagnostic materials were mapped and flagged. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area has been minimally affected by Lewisville Lake. Results of the STPs indicate the potential for subsurface materials and features below the plowzone.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subjected to severe shoreline erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN26 appears to contain subsurface cultural remains that may potentially yield significant new information about the Late Prehistoric occupation of the region. The large and diverse quantity of cultural remains recovered from surface collections (Nunley 1973) indicate a variety of activities were conducted at the site.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Minimal testing should include manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN27

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Biface, flakes, bone fragments
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, willows, grass
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 5-8% slopes
Topography	Gentle terrace toe slope
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN27 is located on a sandy terrace slope near the Little Elm Creek floodplain. The creek is about 20 m north of the site. An upland drainage bisects the terrace east of the site. The site was originally relocated as an area containing a dark midden-like stain and a surface scatter of lithic debris and calcined bone occurring in rodent backdirt piles. The area is presently covered with grass and weeds that inhibit surface visibility and reconnaissance. Shovel tests suggest the potential for subsurface prehistoric remains and features. No culturally diagnostic remains were recovered during relocation. The site measures approximately 70x70 m based on local topography, extent of the midden stain, and results of STPs. The presence of a midden stain suggests the locus of some long-term cultural activities. The following cultural remains were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP C4	30 cm	1 chunk, quartzite
		1 unburned unidentified bone
		1 burned unidentified bone
surface	surface	1 biface fragment, distal end
		1 flake, large, interior, chert
		9 flakes, small, interior, chert
		2 flakes, large, cortex, chert
		1 flake, small, cortex, chert
		4 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		7 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 flake, small, cortex, quartzite
		1 burned unidentified bone
		10 unburned unidentified bone

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally recorded during the Nunley (1973) survey as having a midden stain containing flakes, a dart point, bone, and historic materials. During relocation, a

surface grab collection of all observed cultural remains was conducted. A total of 15 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along three transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. A dark midden-like stain was observed in the STPs. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The terrace and site area have not been affected by Lewisville Lake. Results of the STPs indicate the potential for intact subsurface cultural remains and features below the plowzone.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subjected to severe shoreline erosion due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN27 appears to contain a possible Late Archaic occupation. The presence of a midden stain suggests the locus of some long-term cultural activities. Most of the known sites in the Lewisville Lake area appear to be small, short-term camps with little evidence of long term use or occupation. Site 41DN27 potentially contains significant information regarding long-term occupation of a site in the Lewisville Lake area.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented to determine the nature of the prehistoric occupation. Minimal testing should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural materials.

41DN29

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Arrow point, biface, flakes, burned rock
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Grass, oaks, pecan, locust
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Moderate slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Late Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, moderate to low potential

Description: Site 41DN29 is located on an upland ridge and adjacent slopes. The site is adjacent to the Little Elm Creek drainage of Lewisville Lake. Sites 41DN386 and 41DN387 are located northeast of the site. The site was relocated on the basis of a light surface scatter of lithic debris, an arrow point (Figure 4.2c) and a biface that were eroding from along the beach and slope. Results of STPs indicate the potential for subsurface cultural material and features. Based on the light surface scatter of lithic debris, the site measures approximately 60x60 m. The portion this represents of the original site area is not known. Prehistoric cultural materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 arrow point (Figure 4.2c) 1 biface fragment, Ogallala quartzite 1 flake, large, interior, chert 1 flake, large, interior, quartzite 1 flake, small, interior, quartzite 1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite 1 chunk, quartzite burned rock, 216 grams

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally reported by R. K Harris in the Nunley (1973) survey as consisting of a midden stain with a surface scatter of lithic debris, scrapers, pottery, and projectile points. It was tentatively assigned to the Henrietta focus. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from the eroded beach area. The tool loci were mapped and flagged. A total of eight STPs spaced 20 m apart were dug along two transects across the upland ridge slope. No cultural material was found in any of the STPs. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: An unknown portion of the site has been inundated and eroded away by Lewisville Lake. Results of STPs indicate topsoil is present on the upland ridge edge. There is some potential for subsurface material below the plowzone on the ridge.

Adverse Impacts: The remaining site area will be subjected to further shoreline erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN29 has been eroded by Lewisville Lake. Portions of the site retain topsoil. There is a moderate to low potential for subsurface cultural material that would provide significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to the paucity of cultural material and partial site destruction by Lewisville Lake.

41DN37

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Lithic scatter, flakes, chunks
Elevation above MSL	540 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oak, locust, pecan, greenbriar, short grass
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Siliwa loamy fine sand, 2-5% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge and adjacent slopes
Cultural Affiliation	Late Prehistoric, Historic scatter
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN37 is located on an upland ridge and adjacent slopes overlooking the Little Elm Creek floodplain approximately 250 m north-northeast of the confluence of Little Elm and Running Branch creeks. The prominent upland ridge location of site 41DN4 is visible to the south across the Little Elm Creek drainage. The prominent upland ridge location of site 41DN40 is approximately 300 m to the west, across Running Branch Creek. The site was originally noted as a light surface scatter of lithic debris in an eroded dirt road. Subsequent STPs revealed the presence of lithic debris and charcoal to a depth of 10-40 cm bs. Most of the site area is covered by a scatter of recent trash. Some of the historic debris collected indicates a historic component may be masked by the more recent trash. The site area is heavily vegetated, which inhibits surface visibility and reconnaissance. No diagnostic prehistoric materials were recovered. STPs and the topographic location indicates the site measures approximately 50x50 m.

The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP A1	30 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
STP A3	30 cm	1 chunk, quartzite
STP C4	30 cm	1 flake, large, interior, chert
STP D1	30 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
STP D2	30 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
STP D3	20 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
surface	surface	2 flakes, large, interior, chert
		4 flakes, small, interior, chert
		2 flakes, small, cortex, chert
		4 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		3 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 flake, small, cortex, quartzite

The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue tinted non-vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 stoneware	
	1natural clay/salt	1840-1900
	2 bottle glass	
	2 manganese non-diag.	1880-1920
	1 unidentified glass	
	1 personal button	
STP A4	1 bottle glass non-diag.	
STP B1	1 bottle glass non-diag.	
STP B4	1 bottle glass non-diag.	
	1 window glass	
STP C2	1 window glass	
STP C3	1 bottle glass non-diag.	
STP C4	1 bottle glass non-diag.	

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN37 was previously reported by Nunley (1973) who found one arrowpoint. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of lithic and historic debris in eroded areas of a dirt road. A total of 16 STPs were spaced 20 m apart along four transects. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site has been minimally affected by Lewisville Lake. Shovel tests indicate the potential for *in situ* prehistoric cultural remains and datable features located on the ridge and adjacent slopes. Recent trash dumping activities do not appear to have disturbed the prehistoric remains to any significant depth below the present ground surface.

Adverse Impacts: Margins of the site will be subject to severe erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN37 appears to potentially contain *in situ* prehistoric deposits. Although culturally diagnostic artifacts have not been recovered from the site, its topographic setting on a ridge and adjacent slopes suggests a seasonal occupation that may be affiliated with a larger settlement/subsistence system. Because *in situ* remains may be present, the site may potentially yield significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Testing should determine the sites cultural affiliation and nature of subsurface deposits. Minimal testing should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m test pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural materials.

41DN40

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Dart points, arrow points, biface, retouched flake, flakes, historic glass
Elevation above MSL	545 ft
Vegetation	Grass, oaks and willows by creek
Surface Visibility	30%
Soil Association	Silstid loamy fine sand, 1-5% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge and adjacent slopes
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Historic
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN40 is located on a prominent upland ridge and adjacent slopes overlooking the floodplain of Running Branch Creek. The confluence of Running Branch and Little Elm creeks is approximately 0.5 km southeast of the site. The site was relocated and noted as having a midden stain and extensive surface scatter of lithic debris that included several dart points and an arrow point. A diffuse surface scatter of historic debris also occurs. Ground visibility was good. Occasional surface exposures of sandstone bedrock occur along the edge of the ridge. Because of private land ownership of the entire site,

only a few arbitrarily placed shovel tests were dug. Results of the STPs indicated the high potential for subsurface cultural material and features below the plowzone. The site covers most of the ridge, measuring approximately 150x100 m.

Culturally diagnostic artifacts recovered include a Perdiz-like arrow point (Figure 4.2d). It has prominent pointed barbs and a long, contracting stem. It is made of yellow chert. Six dart points and one dart point base were recovered (Figure 4.2e-k). Four are Trinity-like points with broad, shallow side notches with poorly defined shoulders. One has been greatly resharpened. One is made of heated Ogallala quartzite; one is made of nonheated Ogallala quartzite; and the resharpened point is made of yellow chert. Another is a Godley-like point with well developed shoulders but no barbs. The stem is straight to slightly expanding, and the base is convex. It is made of yellow chert. The dart point base is that of a Duncan-like point with broad side notches and a basal notch. The point has a lateral break above the shoulders. It is made of Ogallala quartzite. The other dart point is untyped. These projectile points are oftentimes associated with Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric occupations. Prehistoric materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 arrow point, yellow chert (Figure 4.2d)
		6 dart points, (Figure 4.2e-g, i-k);3 made of yellow chert, 3 made of Ogallala quartzite
		1 dart point base (Figure 4.2h) Ogallala quartzite
		1 biface, distal end, Ogallala quartzite
		1 retouched flake, unidentified material
		6 flakes, large, interior, chert
		3 flakes, small, interior, chert
		2 flakes, large, cortex, chert
		1 flake, small, cortex, chert
		2 chunks, chert
		2 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		2 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		3 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite

The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue non-vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	3 stoneware	
	2 unglazed/salt	1850-1875
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally reported by R.K. Harris in the Nunley (1973) survey as having a dense and extensive surface scatter of lithic debris, choppers, scrapers, and projectile points. Current work included a surface grab collection of several examples of the different lithic raw material varieties present. Tool loci were mapped and flagged. The site is presently private land. A total of five STPs were dug on the steep slope on the eastern portion of the site. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. No cultural materials were recovered from the STPs. Several arbitrarily placed STPs were dug on other portions of the site. Sediments from these STPs were not screened. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site has not been affected by Lewisville Lake. Results from STPs indicate the potential for subsurface cultural material and features below the plowzone in areas of the site where the topsoil does not rest on sandstone bedrock.

Adverse Impacts: Portions of the site on the lower elevations will be subjected to severe shoreline erosion and subsequent slumping due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN40 has a high potential for subsurface cultural remains and features. The recovery of a variety of projectile points suggests the site has been used by prehistoric inhabitants for a long duration of time, from the Late Archaic through Late Prehistoric periods. The site may potentially yield significant information about the Archaic and Late Prehistoric occupation of the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Minimal testing should include manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN41

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flake
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, willows, grass
Surface Visibility	5%
Soil Association	Gasil fine sandy loam, 1-3% slope
Topography	Gentle sloping upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	*Unknown Prehistoric*
Recommendations	No action, moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN41 is located on a gentle upland ridge and adjacent slopes approximately 100 m west of Little Elm Creek and 0.25 km southwest of the confluence of Little Elm and Pecan creeks. An upland drainage is immediately north of the site. East of the site is a relatively extensive floodplain area of Little Elm Creek. The site was originally discovered by observing lithic flakes in rodent backdirt piles. Results from subsequent STPs suggested the presence of subsurface materials on the knoll. Although only one STP out of a total of 19 yielded any artifacts, the dense grass cover inhibited ground visibility and surface reconnaissance. The site area, which is presently in

grass, appears to be restricted to a subtle knoll that measures approximately 60x60 m. There is potential for subsurface materials and features.

The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP A5	20 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN41 was previously reported by Nunley (1973). Current survey work included a surface grab collection of observed cultural material. A total of 19 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along four transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Only one STP, A5, yielded cultural material. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site has not been affected by Lewisville Lake. The presence of subsurface cultural material is suggested from results of the STPs. There is some potential for subsurface materials and features.

Adverse Impacts: The site area should not be subjected to shoreline erosion due to the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Although no culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the potential for subsurface features and materials exists. The site may yield significant information about the prehistory of the region. However, the site resides outside the project area and will not be adversely impacted by the planned raised water level at Lewisville Lake.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site because of the paucity of cultural remains, lack of site intensity, and the site residing outside the project area.

41DN62

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Dart point, flakes, chunks
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, locust, willow, grass
Surface Visibility	20%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 5-8% slopes
Topography	Toe slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN62 is located on a small section of an old terrace that is proximal to a steep upland ridge slope. An upland drainage ravine borders the north edge of the site. Sites 41DN386 and 41DN387 are located approximately 1 km north of the site, and site 41DN388 is located approximately 1 km south. The site was relocated by the presence of a diffuse surface scatter of lithic debris and a Kent-like dart point (Figure 4.2l) made of Ogallala quartzite. The site is located along a 20-m stretch of beach on the eastern shoreline of the Little Elm Creek drainage. The surface scatter appears to represent the remains of the furthest extent of the cultural deposit away from the creek and/or material redeposited by wave action of Lewisville Lake. Results of STPs indicated the absence of topsoil on the site area. Based on the quantity and variety of artifacts recovered by previous researchers, the site probably represents a location of intensive occupation. Stephenson (1948b) reported the presence of five cooking pits, four trash pits, and numerous other features.

The following prehistoric materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 dart point, Ogallala quartzite (Figure 4.2l)
		2 flakes, large, interior, chert
		2 flakes, small, interior, chert
		2 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		2 chunks, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: The site was originally reported by Stephenson (1948b) and was revisited by Barber (1969) and Nunley (1973). Stephenson (1948b) reported features, bison scapulae hoes, 54 Ellis points, 54 Edgewood points, 92 Yarbrough points, 16 Harrell points, 36 Scallorn points, and 240 Gary points. Prikryl (1987:222) reports Scottsbluff, Big Sandy, and Meserve projectile points have been recovered from the site. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material along the eroded beach. A total of six STPs spaced 20 m apart were dug along two transects. STPs did not yield any cultural material. All tool loci were mapped and flagged. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: It appears most of the site has either been inundated and/or eroded away by Lewisville Lake. Upslope areas from the beach are steep and eroded. Results of STPs indicate the absence of subsurface cultural material on the slopes. Any remaining cultural deposits are probably inundated.

Adverse Impacts: Any remaining prehistoric deposits will be inundated or eroded by the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN62 has been extensively destroyed by Lewisville Lake. The paucity of surface material and negative results of STPs indicate the remaining portion of the site has a very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to the paucity of cultural materials and extensive site destruction.

41DN288

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Flakes
Elevation above MSL	520 ft
Vegetation	Grass
Surface Visibility	25%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 5-15% slopes
Topography	Gentle slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, moderate to low potential

Description: Site 41DN288 is located on a gentle slope of a broad upland ridge on the west shore of Wynnwood Park. The west and north margins of the site are being eroded by Lewisville Lake. The site area is within an abandoned park that has a boat ramp, outhouse, concrete grills, and picnic tables. Examination of the eroded banks indicates a shallow surface deposit that contains the cultural remains. It appears most of the site has been subjected to extensive erosion and recreational disturbances. The site was relocated by the presence of a few flakes eroding from along the beachline.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN288 was previously reported by Cliff and Moir (1985) who reported a possible rock-lined hearth. Current survey work included examination of the ground surface and eroded beachline for evidence of cultural materials and features. The site was relocated by Robert Birnie and Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site is being extensively eroded by Lewisville Lake. It has been greatly disturbed by recreational activities. Examination of the eroded banks indicates a very shallow deposit that contains the cultural materials. The site is assigned a moderate to low potential for having intact cultural materials or features.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be inundated and/or severely eroded by the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN288 has been extensively disturbed and destroyed by recreational activities and Lewisville Lake. The site is given moderate to low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region based on the paucity of cultural material observed and the degree of site disturbance.

Recommendations: No further work due to heavy site disturbance and paucity of cultural material.

41DN354

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Biface, flakes, chunks, mussel shell, whiteware, glass
Elevation above MSL	520 ft
Vegetation	Grass
Surface Visibility	25%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Gentle upland slope
Cultural Affiliation	Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Historic scatter
Recommendations	No action, moderate to low potential

Description: Site 41DN354 is located on an eroded beach slope of the uplands at the far southeast corner of Westlake Park between Hickory Creek and a major upland drainage. The site is the northernmost of a series of previously recorded prehistoric sites (now inundated by Lewisville Lake) that occurred along the sandy ridges paralleling the Elm Fork proximal to the confluence with Hickory Creek (e.g., 41DN60, 41DN9, 41DN53, and 41DN72, the Lewisville site). The site was relocated by observing a surface scatter of prehistoric lithics and historic debris scattered over a 70-m stretch of beachline and eroded slopes. The scatter of lithic debris in eroded areas suggests the remaining deposits may extend 20 m upslope from the beach. Although much of the cultural deposit appears to have been inundated and/or eroded away, the original context of the site may have been a series of small clusters of cultural material representing discrete activity areas and/or independent occupations. Prehistoric cultural materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 biface fragment, vein quartz
		1 flake, large, interior, chert
		10 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, cortex, chert
		10 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		67 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		20 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		13 flakes, small, cortex, quartzite
		17 chunks, quartzite
		burned rock, 439 grams
		mussel shell, 6.3 grams
		1 *Lepisosteus sp.* (gar) skull fragment, unburned

The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	5 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	4 unknown	
	1 stoneware	
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt blue	1915-1990
	5 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1990
	1 clear MM beverage base with owen's ring and stippling	1940-1990
	1 aqua cup-bottom-mold medicinal base	1850-1900

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN354 was previously recorded with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and was of unknown status. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from the eroded beachline and upland slope. A total of ten arbitrarily placed STPs were dug upslope from the beachline. STPs did not yield any cultural material. Results of the STPs indicated the presence of topsoil over portions of the site on the slopes. This suggests the slight potential for subsurface cultural remains. The site was relocated by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: It is not known how much of the site has been eroded away by Lewisville Lake. There is a moderate to low potential, however, for the presence of subsurface cultural materials upslope from the beach.

Adverse Impacts: The remaining site area will be inundated by the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN354 has been extensively eroded by Lewisville Lake. Results of STPs indicate a moderate to low potential for subsurface cultural material upslope from the beach. The site is assigned a moderate to low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory or history of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to the extensive erosion and inundation of the site by Lewisville Lake.

41DN367

Map Quad	Aubrey 7.5', #3396-232
Type of Remains	*Dart point, flakes, whiteware, glass*
Elevation above MSL	545 ft
Vegetation	Grass pasture
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge or knoll
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic, Historic farmstead
Recommendations	No action, low potential

Description: Site 41DN367 is located on a upland ridge or knoll approximately 1 km north of the confluence of Pecan and Little Elm Creeks. The Pecan Creek and Little Elm Creek drainages are approximately 200 m and 300 m west and east of the site, respectively. The site is currently in pasture but has evidence of having been previously cultivated. The site has been subjected to sheetwash, slopewash, and colluvial activities. A historic house with associated outbuildings dating to approximately the 1920s or 1930s stands on the site. The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 flake, large, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, interior, chert
		2 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 chunk, quartzite

The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	5 refined earthenware	
	2 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1900
	2 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1900
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 stoneware	
	1 unglazed/salt	1850-1875
	2 bottle glass	
	1 brown brandy-finish rim	
	1 aqua nondiagnostic	
	1 tin can fragment	

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN367 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of cultural material. The material locus was mapped and flagged. The site is on private land with most cultural material observed in a roadway. No STPs or auger holes were dug. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site does not appear to be affected by Lewisville Lake. The cultural material may be associated with a shallowly buried cultural deposit that has probably been destroyed by previous cultivation of the site area.

Adverse Impacts: The site will not be inundated by the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN367 has low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory or history of the region because of the probable shallowness of the cultural deposits and past cultivation and historic disturbance of the site area.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to probable destruction of intact cultural remains and paucity of cultural materials. The site will not be affected by Lewisville Lake.

41DN368

Map Quad	Aubrey 7.5', #3396-232
Type of Remains	Endscraper
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Grass, trees
Surface Visibility	50%
Soil Association	Ovan clay, frequently flooded
Topography	Floodplain
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, low potential

Description: Site 41DN368 is located on a knoll on the floodplain of Little Elm Creek. The area is flat and is poorly drained. Prehistoric material recovered from the site consists of a single end scraper (Figure 4.2m).

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. A surface grab collection recovered a single endscraper made of chert. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area is frequently flooded by Little Elm Creek. No other artifacts or cultural features were observed during survey. The site has probably been previously cultivated and subjected to sheet erosion.

Adverse Impacts: The site will not be inundated by Lewisville Lake. The site will continue to be subject to periodic flooding of Little Elm Creek.

Potential Significance: No culturally diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from site 41DN368. The paucity of cultural remains and absence of any cultural remains other than a single endscraper suggests there is low potential for the site to yield significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that no further work be conducted at site 41DN368. This recommendation is based on the paucity of cultural remains and frequent flooding of the site.

41DN369

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flake, mussel shell, glass
Elevation above MSL	525 ft
Vegetation	Fallow field
Surface Visibility	50%
Soil Association	Kaufman clay
Topography	Slight rise on floodplain
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic scatter
Recommendations	Backhoe test, moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN369 is located on a low linear rise between two floodplain sloughs in the center of the Little Elm Creek floodplain. The site is approximately 0.5 km south to southeast of the confluence of Little Elm and Pecan creeks. This area is the broadest expanse of floodplain in the upper reaches of Little Elm Creek. The creek channel is approximately 0.5 km west of the site. The site was reported as having a single large chert flake with exterior cortex and a mussel shell fragment. The site area is presently a fallow cultivated field. Three, 1-m deep auger holes were placed linearly across the rise. Results of the auger tests indicate a homogeneous clay deposit within the uppermost meter of the floodplain in the site area. The cultural materials are currently interpreted as having been shallowly buried in the floodplain and have become exposed on the surface due to plowing.

The only prehistoric artifact recovered was one large chert flake with cortex that was collected from the surface. The only historic artifact collected from the surface was a piece of clear, nondiagnostic, bottle glass.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN369 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all cultural material. The flake locus was mapped and flagged. Three auger holes were placed at 25-m intervals along the low rise on the floodplain. Results of the auger holes indicate a homogeneous clay deposit in the uppermost meter of this area of the floodplain. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site does not appear to have been affected by Lewisville Lake. The cultural material may be associated with a shallowly buried cultural deposit that may contain intact material and features.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be inundated by the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN369 has moderate potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region. This is one of the few sites located on the floodplain within the project area. It, therefore, represents a unique site situation.

Recommendations: Site 41DN369 represents a unique site situation on a floodplain. It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Testing should include the use of BHTs to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural deposits.

41DN370

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes
Elevation above MSL	545 ft
Vegetation	Grass pasture
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 5-15% slopes
Topography	Upland slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, low potential

Description: Site 41DN370 is located approximately 0.5 km southeast of the confluence of Little Elm Creek and Pecan Creek. The site is situated on an upland slope on the east side of Little Elm Creek. The extensive floodplain of Little Elm Creek is marked by numerous sloughs and low areas. The site area is one of the few in this area that has a clay rather than a sand or sandy loam soil context. Prehistoric artifacts collected from the surface include two quartzite chunks.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN370 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. The site is situated on private land and is outside the boundaries of Lewisville Lake. No STPs or auger holes were dug. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site has been subjected to sheetwash, slopewash, and colluvial activities. The site has been cultivated in the past. There is little potential for cultural remains being in primary context.

Adverse Impacts: The site is above the planned raised water level for Lewisville Lake and will therefore not be adversely affected.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN370 has been greatly disturbed by farming activities and slope erosion. The site has a low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to erosion and paucity of cultural materials.

41DN372

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes, rock, bone fragments
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Grass, scattered oaks, pecans
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge and adjacent slopes
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN372 is located on a knoll and adjacent slope on the uplands. The site is adjacent to the steep creek bank of Little Elm Creek near its confluence with Pecan Creek. An upland ravine is located approximately 100 m south of the site. A relatively extensive floodplain of Little Elm Creek is across the channel to the east of the site area. The site was originally discovered as a light surface scatter of lithic debris noted in occasional rodent backdirt piles. The surface scatter of artifacts and topography of the area suggest the site measures approximately 50x50 m. Faunal material and charcoal were subsequently recovered from STPs. Apart from the rodent backdirt piles, the site is characterized by dense grass that inhibits surface visibility and reconnaissance. The following prehistoric cultural remains were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP B3	20 cm	1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
STP C2	15 cm	1 unburned unidentified bone
STP C3	20 cm	2 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		sandstone, 337 grams
surface	surface	1 flake, large, cortex, chert
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
		1 chunk, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN372 was previously unrecorded. A surface grab collection of lithic debris from rodent backdirt piles was conducted. A total of 12 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along three transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area appears to be relatively undisturbed below the plowzone. Results of the STPs indicate the presence of possible intact cultural remains and features with associated charcoal and preserved faunal remains. The knoll area exhibits a slight midden stain. The site has been minimally affected by Lewisville Lake.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subject to severe shoreline erosion due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Although no culturally diagnostic artifacts have been recovered, site 41DN372 may be potentially significant because of the presence of *in situ* features and well preserved faunal remains. The presence of charcoal should allow absolute dating of the prehistoric occupation. The presence of faunal remains may allow reconstruction of past subsistence and butchering strategies by the prehistoric occupants.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Minimal testing should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural deposits.

41DN373

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes, core, burned rock, metal
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Grass, oaks and willows along creek
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Konsil fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge and adjacent slopes
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic item
Recommendations	No action, moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN373 is located on a low, gentle, upland ridge that is adjacent to the Little Elm Creek floodplain. The channel of Little Elm Creek is approximately 50 m east of the site. A small upland drainage is located north of the site. The confluence of Little Elm and Pecan creeks is approximately 0.5 km

north to northeast of the site. The site was noted as having a light surface scatter of lithic debris along an eroded slope. The area is in dense grass with extremely poor ground visibility. Results of STPs indicated the site has been deflated. Based on the surface scatter of lithic debris in eroded areas, the site measures approximately 40x40 m. The following prehistoric cultural remains were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 core, gray chert
		1 biface resharpening flake, Ogallala quartzite
		3 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, cortex, chert
		7 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		4 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		4 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		2 flakes, small, cortex, quartzite
		2 chunks, quartzite
		burned rock, 81 grams

The only historic artifact recovered was a piece of unidentified heavy metal.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN373 was previously unrecorded. Survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material in eroded areas. A total of 18 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along three transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The present site area has been subjected to minimal disturbance by Lewisville Lake. The ridge top and adjacent slopes have been slightly deflated. There is slight potential for subsurface materials and features below the plowzone.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subjected to severe shoreline erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Deflation of the site area and the very low frequency of prehistoric cultural material suggest the site has a moderate potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to the low frequency of cultural material and deflation of the site area.

41DN374

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5' #3396-223
Type of Remains	Dart points, Clearfork Gouge, flakes
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Grass, willows and oaks along creek
Surface Visibility	20%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Very gentle upland ridge slope, knoll
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN374 is located on a gently sloping area of an upland ridge and knoll west of and adjacent to the Little Elm Creek floodplain. The site was originally discovered as having a light surface scatter of lithic debris and tools. Tools include one Clearfork Gouge (Figure 4.2p) made from Ogallala quartzite and two dart points (Figure 4.2n-o). Both dart points have lateral breaks across their blades and are missing their distal ends. One projectile point, made of novaculite, has prominent barbs, broad side notches, an expanding stem, and convex base. Typologically it appears to be a Godley-like point. The other projectile point, made of yellow chert, has large corner notches and a straight base. Typologically, it appears to be an Ensor-like point.

Most cultural materials were observed in eroded patches on the knoll and adjacent slopes. STPs delineated subsurface lithic remains and charcoal. Cultural materials were found to a depth of approximately 20-30 cm bs. The site is presently in an open, short-grass pasture. The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP E2	5 cm	1 flake, small, cortex, quartzite
STP B3	10 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
STP C2	10 cm	1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
surface	surface	2 dart points (Figure 4.2n-o)
		5 flakes, large, interior, chert
		12 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, cortex, chert
		1 flake, small, cortex, chert
		15 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		22 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		6 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		3 flakes, small, cortex quartzite
		7 chunks, quartzite
		1 uniface, Ogallala quartzite,
		1 Clearfork Gouge (Figure 4.2p)
		Burned rock, 30 grams

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN374 was previously unrecorded. Lithic tool loci were mapped and flagged. A surface grab sample of lithic debris was collected from disturbed and eroded areas on the site. A total of 22 STPs spaced 20 m apart were dug along five transects that were oriented across the ridge and adjacent slopes of the site. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Three STPs yielded flakes and two yielded charcoal. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area has not been affected by Lewisville Lake and has had, and is experiencing,

intensive sand and gravel quarrying. The site has been deeply trenched along its western margins. A shallow dozer scrape cuts across the ridge knoll parallel to the creek. The site appears to maintain some potential for intact prehistoric deposits and features based on the results of the shovel tests.

Adverse Impacts: The site margins will be subjected to severe erosion due to the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN374 potentially contains *in situ* prehistoric remains that may be assigned to the Late Archaic period. The site may potentially contribute significant information about the Late Archaic period in the Lewisville Lake area.

Recommendations: Based on the recovery of subsurface prehistoric cultural materials, it is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented to determine the nature of cultural deposits. Minimal testing should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to a depth sufficient to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN375

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes, bullet
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Grass, scattered oaks, willow, pecan
Surface Visibility	60%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Gentle upland ridge slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic item
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN375 is located on a gentle slope of a broad upland ridge that is bounded on the south be a deep upland ravine. The ravine drains into Little Elm Creek approximately 400 m south of the site. The confluence of Little Elm and Running Branch creeks is approximately 1 km southwest of the site. The site was reported as a very light surface scatter of lithic debris in an area of extensive dozer disturbance and erosion. An extensive and deep trench traverses the site area. Site size is difficult to determine because of disturbance, but it measures approximately 50x50 m. The activity area at the site may be associated with the activities at nearby site 41DN11. The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	3 flakes, large, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, interior, chert
		2 flakes, small, interior, quartzite

The only historic artifact collected from the site was a bullet.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN375 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from the dozed and eroded area. Because of extensive site disturbance, STPs were not dug. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site has been destroyed by the same quarrying activities that affected site 41DN11. Surface clearing, dozing, and trenching have destroyed the integrity of the site.

Adverse Impacts: Any remaining cultural deposits will be subject to erosion by the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN375 has been destroyed by quarrying activities and subsequent erosion. The site has a very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to extensive destruction and paucity of cultural materials.

41DN376

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Arrow point, flakes, bone fragments, burned rock
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, willow, locust, grass, greenbriar, shrubs
Surface Visibility	20%
Soil Association	Bastrop fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Gentle slope on old terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Late Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, moderate to low potential

Description: Site 41DN376 is located on the gentle slope of an old terrace adjacent to the Little Elm Creek floodplain. An upland drainage ravine bounds the eastern margin of the site. The confluence of Little Elm and Running Branch creeks is approximately 1 km east of the site. The site was initially noted as having a light surface scatter of lithic debris in an eroded dirt road and terrace slope. Portions of the site have a dense grass, weed, and sapling vegetation that inhibits ground visibility. An eroded dirt road traversing the site provides ground exposure. Results from STPs indicated the slight potential for subsurface cultural remains and features below the plowzone. Based on the local topography, surface scatter of lithic debris, and results of the STPs, the site measures approximately 40x40 m.

A small, triangular arrow point was recovered from the eroded road. The stem and base of the point are missing, having been broken below the barbs. It appears to have been a corner notched point made of yellow chert.

The following prehistoric materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP D3	10 cm	mussel shell, 1 gram
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
		burned rock, 18 grams
surface	surface	1 arrow point blade, yellow chert
		2 flakes, large, interior, chert
		8 flakes, small, interior, chert
		2 chunks, chert
		1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
		29 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		3 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		3 flakes, small, cortex, quartzite
		2 chunks, quartzite
		1 unidentified turtle carapace (pleural) fragment, unburned

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN376 was previously unrecorded. Current research included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from the eroded dirt road. The arrow point locus was mapped and flagged. A total of 20 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along five transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area has been minimally affected by Lewisville Lake. The site has, however, been subjected to considerable sheet and slopewash erosion in and adjacent to the dirt road. Other areas of the site appear to be relatively intact. The higher areas of the site are partially deflated. Recent trash dumping may have affected cultural deposits to an unknown extent.

Adverse Impacts: Three sides of the site will be affected by shoreline erosion due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN376 has been subjected to slope erosion, deflation, and disturbance by recent trash dumping. The site has moderate to low potential for yielding significant information about the Late Prehistoric period for the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN376 because of site disturbance and moderate to low potential for the presence of subsurface cultural remains.

41DN377

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Dart point base, flakes, glass, whiteware
Elevation above MSL	540 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, locust, willow, grass
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace toe slope
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic, Historic scatter
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN377 is located on a gentle sloping terrace edge that is adjacent to the Little Elm and Running Branch creeks floodplains. The confluence of Little Elm and Running Branch creeks is approximately 200 m south of the site. The site was originally noted as an area having a thin surface scatter of prehistoric lithics and historic debris in rodent backdirt piles. Results from STPs indicated the presence of subsurface materials, an area with a slight midden stain, and the potential for subsurface features below the plowzone. Based on the above information, the site measures approximately 70x70 m. The site is presently in dense vegetation that hinders surface visibility.

The base of a corner-notched dart point was recovered from STP E2 at a depth of approximately 20 cm bs. The barbs have been broken off, and the blade is broken above the shoulders. The base is straight, and the point is made of Ogallala quartzite. The following prehistoric materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP A2	40 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
STP E2	20 cm	1 dart point base, Ogallala quartzite
STP E3	20 cm	1 flake, small, interior, quartzite

The following historic artifacts were collected.

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	1 light blue tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	4 bottle glass	
	3 manganese nondiagnostic	1880-1920
	1 dark olive green nondiagnostic	
STP D3	1 bottle glass	
	1 aqua nondiagnostic	
STP D4	1 bottle glass	
	1 clear nondiagnostic	

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. A surface grab sample of a few flakes from rodent backdirt piles was conducted. A total of 19 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along five transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Three STPs yielded subsurface cultural material, including a base of a dart point. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area has had minimal adverse impacts from Lewisville Lake. Results from STPs

indicate the presence of subsurface materials and potential for subsurface features below the plowzone.

Adverse Impacts: The site area adjacent to the floodplain will be subject to severe shoreline erosion due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN377 has subsurface cultural material and potential for features below the plowzone. The recovery of a base of a large dart point suggests a Late Archaic occupation. The site has a high potential for yielding significant information about the Archaic occupation of the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that site 41DN377 be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented to determine the nature of cultural deposits. Minimal testing should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN378

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes
Elevation above MSL	525 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, willows, grass
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Upland toe slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN378 is located on a gentle upland ridge slope adjacent to the Running Branch Creek floodplain. It is approximately 300 m north of the confluence of Running Branch and Little Elm creeks. The prominent ridge location of site 41DN40 is directly across Running Branch Creek to the west. The site was originally discovered as a light surface scatter of lithic debris in rodent backdirt piles. The area around the site is characterized by some fairly abrupt topographic features and relatively high upland ridges (i.e., locations of sites 41DN40 and 41DN4).

The surface scatter of lithic debris and results of the STPs indicate the site measures approximately 60x60 m. STPs along the lower portions of the slope, proximal to the Running Branch Creek floodplain, yielded charcoal concentrations at a depth of approximately 20 cm bs. The charcoal may be indicative of buried features. The site area is presently in grass that inhibits surface visibility and reconnaissance. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The following prehistoric artifacts were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP A3	10 cm	1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
STP B1	20 cm	2 flakes, small, interior, chert
surface	surface	6 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 chunk, chert
		2 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 chunk, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN378 was previously unrecorded. A surface grab collection from rodent backdirt piles was conducted. A total of 13 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along three transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. STPs yielded subsurface charcoal and flakes.

Site Integrity: The site appears to be relatively undisturbed below the plowzone. Recovery of flakes and charcoal below the surface suggests the presence of intact cultural remains and features. The site has been minimally affected by Lewisville Lake.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subject to inundation and/or severe erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN378 appears to contain subsurface, intact prehistoric cultural remains. Although no naturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, there is potential for buried features. The presence of *in situ* prehistoric remains may potentially yield significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that site 41DN378 be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Minimal test excavations should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN380

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Dart point fragment, side scraper, flakes, burned rock
Elevation above MSL	540 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, locust, pecan, willows, grass
Surface Visibility	25%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Gentle upland ridge slope
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic
Recommendations	No action, moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN380 is located on a gentle upland ridge slope adjacent to the Running Branch Creek floodplain. The channel of the creek is approximately 50 m east of the site. An upland drainage ravine borders the southern margin of the ridge that separates the site from the prominent upland

ridge where site 41DN40 is located. The site was initially noted as having a light scatter of lithic debris in eroded areas within the pasture. Results of STPs indicate a potential for subsurface materials and features below the plowzone. Based on the surface scatter of lithic debris, the site measures approximately 50x50 m.

A base of a large dart point (Figure 4.2q) was recovered from the surface. The point has a lateral break in the middle of the blade. The shoulders are well defined and the stem is straight to slightly expanding. The base is straight. Typologically it is a Lange-like point and is made of Ogallala quartzite. The following prehistoric materials were collected:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP B1	10 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
surface	surface	1 dart point base, Ogallala quartzite (Figure 4.2q)
		1 sidescraper, gray chert
		1 flake, large, interior, chert
		4 flakes, small, interior, chert
		2 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		4 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		4 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 flake, small, cortex, quartzite
		burned rock, 7 grams

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN380 was previously unrecorded. Work during survey included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material in sheetwash areas and rodent backdirt piles. Tool loci were mapped and flagged. A total of 13 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along three transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site has been previously unaffected by Lewisville Lake. Although the site surface exhibits some erosion, results of STPs indicate the potential for subsurface cultural remains and features below the plowzone.

Adverse Impacts: The eastern margins of the site may be subjected to shoreline erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: The site has potential for having subsurface remains and features that may provide information about the Late Archaic period for the region. Portions of the site, however, have been subjected to erosion. The site is considered to have moderate potential for providing significant information about the prehistoric occupation of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended. The site will not be affected by the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

41DN381

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, willows, grass
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams 2-5% slopes
Topography	Gentle slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	Test, moderate to low potential

Description: Site 41DN381 is located on a gentle to moderate sloping upland ridge and its interface with the Little Elm Creek floodplain. A small upland drainage separates the site from site 41DN20 to the south. Site 41DN4 is across the creek to the east. The site was originally noted as having a very light surface scatter of lithic debris in erosional areas of the ridge slope and rodent backdirt piles. Results from STPs indicated much of the upper slopes of the site have been deflated. Only the area directly adjacent to the floodplain contains cultural deposits. The site is presently in a grass pasture. The dense grass inhibits ground visibility and reconnaissance. The site measures approximately 40x40 m based on the surface scatter of lithic debris. The site may be related to activities at site 41DN20 which is located approximately 70 m south. The following prehistoric cultural remains were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP B5	30 cm	1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
surface	surface	1 flake, large, interior, chert
		5 flakes, small, interior, chert
		3 flakes, small, interior, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN381 was previously unrecorded. Current work included a surface grab collection of lithic debris from rodent backdirt piles. A total of 13 STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along two transects. Sediments were screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area has not been adversely affected by activities of Lewisville Lake. Portions of the site area appears to have been subjected to deflation leaving only approximately 10 cm of topsoil. The potential for subsurface cultural materials and features is low for the higher elevations of the site area and moderate to high for the lower slopes adjacent to the floodplain.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subjected to shoreline erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Most of the site area has been deflated. The lower portions of the site adjacent to the floodplain may potentially contain cultural remains and features in their primary context. These

subsurface remains may potentially yield significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: Site 41DN381 may contain subsurface features and remains along the base of a ridge. It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented to determine the nature of these cultural deposits. Testing should include manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN382

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Dart point, flakes, chunks
Elevation above MSL	545 ft
Vegetation	Grass, scattered oaks, pecan
Surface Visibility	25%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Gentle upland slope
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic
Recommendations	No action, moderate to low potential

Description: Site 41DN382 is located on a gentle slope of an upland ridge. A deep upland drainage ravine borders the south and east margins of the site area. The ravine drains into Little Elm Creek approximately 250 m northeast of the site. The confluence of Little Elm and Running Branch creeks is approximately 0.75 km north of the site. The site was originally recorded as having a small surface scatter of lithic debris and an Edgewood-like dart point (Figure 4.2r) made of Ogallala quartzite. The cultural material was eroded from disturbed areas proximal to the upland ravine. Results of STPs did not yield subsurface cultural material. The surface scatter of lithic debris indicates the site measures approximately 60x60 m. Prehistoric cultural materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	3 flakes, large, interior, chert
		5 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, small, cortex, quartzite
		2 chunks, quartzite
		1 dart point, Ogallala quartzite (Figure 4.2r)

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN382 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material in disturbed areas of the site. The tool loci were mapped and flagged. A total of 12 STPs spaced 15 m apart were dug along three transects. The STPs did not yield any cultural material. A stable topsoil was delineated over some of the site area. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site area has not been affected by Lewisville Lake. Portions of the eastern and southern margins of the site may have been eroded by the upland drainage ravine. Two small areas of the site (approximately 10x10 m each) have been dozed for some unknown reason.

Adverse Impacts: The southern margin of the site that is adjacent to the upland drainage ravine will be subjected to further severe erosion by the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: The site is assigned a moderate to low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region. Results of STPs did not reveal subsurface cultural materials or features.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN382 due to the paucity of cultural material and lack of evidence for intact subsurface materials and features.

41DN383

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flake, chunk
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, locust, willow, weeds
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 5-8% slopes
Topography	Old terrace slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN383 is located on an old terrace of Little Elm Creek near its confluence with an upland drainage that is south of the site. The site area exhibits a fairly moderate slope that is now totally within the erosional beach of Little Elm Creek. The site was originally discovered as a light surface scatter of lithic debris along a 10-m stretch of the present beach of the Little Elm Creek drainage. The cultural materials appear to represent the marginal remains of an archaeological site now eroded away and/or inundated by Lewisville Lake. The following prehistoric cultural remains were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
		1 chunk, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN383 was previously unrecorded. A surface grab collection of all observed lithic material was conducted. The absence of any identifiable area of possible intact cultural deposits precluded implementation of shovel testing. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: Most, if not all, of the cultural deposit has been either inundated or eroded by water action of Lewisville Lake. The paucity of prehistoric material and the absence of any remaining cultural deposits precludes further research at the site.

Adverse Impacts: Any remaining cultural deposits will be eroded away by shoreline activity of the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN383 does not appear to contain any intact prehistoric cultural deposits. Consequently, the site has very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistoric occupation of the region.

Recommendations: The absence of potentially significant cultural deposits at 41DN383 does not warrant further investigations at the site. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

41DN384

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes, bone fragments
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, willow and pecan, grass and weeds
Surface Visibility	25% on eroded areas
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams,2-15% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge and adjacent slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	Test, high to moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN384 is located on an upland ridge and adjacent slopes running parallel to the Little Elm drainage. Sandstone bedrock exposures are common along the eroded ridge slope and beach area. The site was originally discovered as a light surface scatter of lithic debris along the eroded ridge slope and beach. A single, weathered and charred, deer/pronghorn bone fragment was recovered from a rodent backdirt pile. No culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The surface scatter of lithic debris and topography of the upland ridge suggests the remaining site area measures approximately 70x50 m. Apart from eroded areas of the beach, the entire ridge area is characterized by short grass vegetation. The following prehistoric remains were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 flake, small, cortex, chert
		2 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 deer/pronghorn right humerus, distal end, burned

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN384 was previously unrecorded. A surface grab collection of all observed lithic debris was conducted in eroded areas of the ridge slope and beach. A total of eight STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along two transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. STPs did not yield any cultural remains. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: Lewisville Lake has inundated and/or eroded an unknown portion of the original site area. Relatively intact cultural deposits, however, may remain along the upland ridge and adjacent slope. The presence of faunal material indicates the potential for faunal data recovery.

Adverse Impacts: The remaining site area will be subjected to inundation and further erosion due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Portions of the site may have intact cultural deposits and indicate the potential for faunal data recovery. Although no culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the potential for faunal data recovery may yield significant information about prehistoric subsistence and butchering patterns in the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented that would minimally consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural materials.

41DN385

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Groundstone, flakes
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, pecan, greenbriar, grass
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loam, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Steep upland ridge slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN385 is located on a moderate to steep slope of an upland ridge and eroded beach area. The site is adjacent to the Little Elm drainage of Lewisville Lake. A small upland drainage ravine borders the southern margin of the site. The site was originally noted as having a small cluster of lithic debris and a possible mano eroding from the steep slope. Results of STPs indicate the absence of topsoil or the potential for subsurface features on the site area. Based on the surface scatter of cultural remains the remaining site area measures approximately 15x15 m. The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 possible mano, sandstone

1 flake, large, interior, chert
1 chunk, chert
1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
2 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN385 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from the eroded beach and slope areas. The mano locus was mapped and flagged. A total of six STPs spaced ten ms apart were dug along one transect. STPs did not yield any cultural material. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: It appears most of the site has been inundated and/or eroded away by Lewisville Lake. Results of STPs indicate the absence of subsurface cultural material and features.

Adverse Impacts: The small part of the site remaining above the present water level will be eroded by the planned raised water level for the lake.

Potential Significance:Site 41DN385 has been extensively destroyed by erosion. There is a very low potential for intact cultural materials and features at the site. The site has a very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended due to the paucity of cultural materials and site destruction.

41DN386

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5',#3396-223
Type of Remains	Dart points, biface, lithic debris
Elevation	530 ft
Vegetation	Thinly forested with oak, locust, grass, weeds, and greenbriar
Surface Visibility	60% on beach, 5% elsewhere
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 5-8% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge edge and terrace slope
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN386 is located on an upland ridge and adjacent slopes on the north side of a major upland drainage where the opposing uplands come close together. The site was originally noted as a light scatter of lithic tools and debris on the eroded beach of the upland ridge. Lithic materials recovered are predominantly of the locally available Ogallala quartzite. The site appears to include most of the knoll and much of the adjacent slopes, measuring approximately 100x100 m. The knoll and eastern portion of the ridge slope retain much of their original soils indicating the possibility of relatively intact prehistoric deposits in these areas. Dense vegetation on the knoll and much of the adjacent slopes hindered visibility and surface recon-naissance.

Five dart points or hafted knives were recovered from the surface (Figure 4.3c-f, i). Two dart points are complete and the other three have lateral breaks across their blades or stems. One triangular point has broad, shallow, side notches and a convex base (Figure 4.3d). Typologically, it appears to be a Travis-like point. It is made of novaculite. The other complete point has been resharpened making the blade approximately the same length as the stem. The blade is short and broad. The stem is straight to slightly expanding, and the base is concave (Figure 4.3f). Typologically it appears to be a Duncan-like point. It is made of Ogallala quartzite. The three broken points include a large contracting stemmed Gary-like point with a convex base. It is made of Ogallala quartzite. Another has shallow shoulders, a wide, slightly expanding stem and a straight to slightly concave base (Figure 4.3e). It is also made of Ogallala quartzite. The third fragment consists of a straight to slightly expanding stem with a straight base. It is made of gray chert that has a tan cortex. Prehistoric materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP C3	10 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
STP A2	10 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
		2 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
surface	surface	5 dart points and fragments (Figure 4.3c-f)
		1 bifacially flaked stemmed knife, (Figure 4.3i) Ogallala quartzite
		1 biface fragment, gray chert
		1 endscraper, distal end (bit), Ogallala quartzite
		1 uniface, medial fragment, ferruginous sandstone
		1 uniface, unidentified material
		3 flakes, large, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
		3 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		4 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		3 chunks, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN386 was previously unrecorded. Lithic tool loci were mapped and flagged. A surface grab collection of lithic debris was made. A total of 19 STPs spaced 20 m apart were dug along four transects placed on the ridge and adjacent slopes. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Two STPs yielded subsurface prehistoric remains. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: Although an unknown portion of the site has been inundated and/or eroded by Lewisville Lake, the remaining ridge slope and knoll appear to be relatively undisturbed below the plowzone. A small, 5x5 m, modern excavation on the knoll has disturbed a small portion of the site.

Figure 4.3 Artifacts recovered from several sites (site #/ STP #). a. 387; b. 389; c. 386/2; d. 386/5; e. 386/3; f. 386; g-h. 392; i. 386; j. 392; k. 396; l. 411. Note: sites 41DN392 and 41DN411 are discussed in Chapters 5 and 6).

Adverse Impacts: The remaining ridge slope and knoll will be subjected to inundation and/or severe erosion due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN386 appears to contain subsurface prehistoric cultural remains that may be assigned to the Late Archaic period. The site may potentially yield significant information regarding the Late Archaic period in the region.

Recommendations: Because site 41DN386 appears to contain *in situ* prehistoric cultural remains assigned to the Late Archaic period, it is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. It is recommended that minimal testing consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN387

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Arrow point, biface, uniface, flakes
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Scattered willow, oaks, greenbriar, weeds and grass
Surface Visibility	10%, good in road cut
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 5-8% slopes
Topography	Gentle upland slope
Cultural Affiliation	Late Prehistoric
Recommendations	Test, high to moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN387 is located on a gentle upland slope on the southern edge of a major upland drainage that has its confluence with Little Elm Creek to the west. Site 41DN386 is across the upland drainage approximately 100 m to the northwest. The site was originally discovered as a light surface scatter of lithic tools and debris in the eroded beach area adjacent to the upland drainage and in a dirt road extending 10-40 m upslope. Culturally diagnostic artifacts recovered include an Alba-like arrow point (Figure 4.3a). The projectile point has a long, slightly concave blade with a straight stem and base. It is made of yellow chert. The remaining site area may measure approximately 50x50 m. Apart from the eroded beach and dirt road, the site area is densely covered with vegetation making surface visibility and reconnaissance difficult. Prehistoric cultural remains recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP B2	30 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
STP C1	35 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
surface	surface	1 uniface, yellow chert
		1 biface fragment, yellow chert
		1 biface resharpening flake, yellow chert
		1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
		2 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 chunk, quartzite
		1 Alba-like arrow point (Figure 4.3a)

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN387 was previously unrecorded. Lithic tool loci were mapped and flagged. A surface grab collection was conducted on the eroded beach and dirt road. A total of eight STPs placed 20 m apart were dug along three transects. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The upland slope appears to be relatively undisturbed below the plowzone. This suggests intact cultural deposits and features may be present. An unknown portion of the original site area has been inundated and eroded by the upland drainage and Lewisville Lake.

Adverse Impacts: The remaining site area will be subjected to inundation and/or severe erosion due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN387 appears to contain intact, Late Prehistoric, cultural remains. The site may potentially yield significant information about the Late Prehistoric occupation of the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Testing should be conducted to determine the nature of prehistoric deposits. Minimal testing should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m

pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN388

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Graver/notch, flakes, chunks, whiteware, glass
Elevation above MSL	520 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, willow, grass
Surface Visibility	50%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 5-8% slopes
Topography	Terrace slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic scatter
Recommendations	No action, low potential

Description: Site 41DN388 is located on a remnant terrace adjacent to the Little Elm Creek drainage of Lewisville Lake. This area is a small peninsula bordered on three sides by water of Lewisville Lake. The uplands are only a short distance across the lake indicating the ridge associated with the site was fairly prominent previous to construction of Lewisville Lake. Site 41DN62/57 is approximately 0.5 km north of the site. The site was initially reported as having a diffuse scatter of prehistoric lithics and historic debris on the eroded beach and dirt road. Results of shovel tests failed to recover subsurface cultural material. Only a small area of the ridge crest has any topsoil remaining. The surface scatter of cultural remains indicates the site measures approximately 20x20 m.

Prehistoric cultural materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 graver/notch, yellow chert
		2 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		2 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		2 chunks, quartzite

The following historic artifacts were recovered.

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	3 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 light blue tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 unknown with thin band	
	3 stoneware	
	1 unglazed/salt	1850-1875
	2 natural clay/salt	1865-1875
	1 bottle glass	
	1 aqua nondiagnostic	

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN388 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from the eroded beach and terrace knoll. A total of seven STPs spaced 20 m apart were dug along two transects. STPs did not yield any subsurface cultural material. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The remaining site area represents an unknown percent of the original cultural deposit. It is possible that no intact cultural deposits exist above water level. The remaining site area has been subjected to considerable disturbance from the dirt road and associated recreational activities. Much of the area has been periodically inundated by Lewisville Lake.

Adverse Impacts: The remaining site area will be inundated by the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN388 has been extensively destroyed by erosion and recreational activities. The site has a very low density of cultural material. It has very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN388 due to extensive site destruction and paucity of cultural material.

41DN389

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Arrow point, biface, disto-lateral scraper, flakes
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, locust, greenbriar, grass
Surface Visibility	20%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 5-15% slopes
Topography	Moderate to gentle slope of upland edge
Cultural Affiliation	Late Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN389 is located on a gentle slope of an upland ridge that is bounded on the north by an upland drainage. Site 41DN388 is approximately 0.25 km north of the site. The ridge is a small peninsula formed by Lewisville Lake on the north and east sides. The site was noted during survey as having a diffuse surface scatter of lithic debris, a disto-lateral scraper , an Alba-like arrow point (Figure 4.3b) made of chert, and a biface. Results of STPs indicate the absence of much topsoil. Based on the surface scatter of lithic debris the site measures approximately 40x40 m. Prehistoric cultural materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 Alba-like arrow point (Figure 4.3b), chert
		1 biface fragment, Ogallala quartzite
		1 disto-lateral scraper, gray chert
		2 flakes, large, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, interior, chert
		3 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite

Site Integrity: It is not known how much of the original cultural deposit has been inundated and/or eroded by Lewisville Lake. Results of STPs indicate extensive erosion and absence of a topsoil on most of the site area. There is some recent trash dumping on the ridge. There are modern homes within 200 m of the site.

Adverse Impacts: Most of the remaining site area will be subjected to shoreline erosion by the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN389 has been extensively destroyed by erosion from Lewisville Lake. Shovel tests indicate the absence of subsurface cultural materials and features. The site has a very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: Due to erosion and paucity of cultural materials, no further work is recommended.

41DN396

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Biface, flakes
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, locust, pecan, grass
Surface Visibility	25%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loam, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Moderate slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, moderate to low potential

Description: Site 41DN396 is located on a gentle slope of an upland ridge that is bounded on the southeast by an upland drainage. The site was reported as having a light surface scatter of lithic debris and a biface fragment eroding from a dirt road. Results of STPs indicate the presence of topsoil on most of the site area. Based on the surface scatter of lithic debris, the site measures approximately 40x40 m.

Prehistoric cultural materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 scraper (Figure 4.3k), gray chert
		1 flake, large, interior, chert

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN396 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from the eroded road and beach area. Tool loci were mapped and flagged. A total of eight STPs spaced 20 m apart were dug along two transects. STPs did not yield any cultural material. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: An unknown portion of the site has been inundated and/or eroded by Lewisville Lake. Part of the present beach area exhibits some historic trash dumping.

Adverse Impacts: The remaining site area will be inundated and/or eroded by the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN396 has been extensively eroded and disturbed by Lewisville Lake and by a dirt road that traverses the site. The paucity of cultural material suggests the site was not the locus of intense cultural activity. The site has moderate to low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to the paucity of cultural material and site disturbance.

41DN412

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Flakes
Elevation above MSL	520 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, locust, trees
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Heiden clay
Topography	Gentle upland slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN412 is located on the western shore of Wynnewood Park, approximately 200 m north of the southwest edge of the park. The site is situated on a small point that extends into Lewisville Lake. The site was reported to have a diffuse surface scatter of lithic debris. Shovel tests did not yield any cultural material. The area is presently being eroded by Lewisville Lake. Examination of the eroded banks indicated very little topsoil is left on the site area. Based on the surface scatter of lithic debris, the site measures approximately 20x20 m.

The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 flake, large, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, cortex, chert
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN412 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. A total of 16 STPs were dug over the site area with negative results. The site was recorded by Robert Birnie.

Site Integrity: The western margin of the site is being eroded by Lewisville Lake. The surface of the site is periodically inundated by the lake with

subsequent surface erosion. Results of the STPs and examination of the eroded banks indicate little topsoil remains on the site. The site has very low potential for having subsurface cultural material and features.

Adverse Impacts: Site 41DN412 is being eroded by Lewisville Lake. It will be inundated and further eroded by the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: The site has very low potential for having subsurface cultural material and features. It is extensively eroded and deflated. Together, with the paucity of cultural remains, the site has very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to extensive site destruction and paucity of cultural remains.

41DN419

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Dart point, flakes
Elevation above MSL	515 ft
Vegetation	Grass
Surface Visibility	60%
Soil Association	Wilson clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Uplands
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description:Site 41DN419 is located on the northeastern margin of a small peninsula on the west side of Lewisville Dam. The site is within Lewisville Lake Park. The site area is a relatively flat upland bounded on three sides by Lewisville Lake. The site was noted as having a base of a Gary-like dart point and one flake of translucent chert. The southern and eastern margins of the site are extensively eroded by Lewisville Lake. The site measures approximately 10x10 m. The Gary-like projectile point base is made of Ogallala quartzite.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN419 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. Five transects were walked over the site surface. A total of eight STPs placed at 10-m intervals were dug across the site area. STPs did not yield any cultural material. The site was recorded by Robert Birnie and Sylvia Kooren.

Site Integrity: The eastern and southern portions of the site are being eroded away by Lewisville Lake. Shovel tests and examination of the eroded banks did not reveal evidence for deeply buried cultural material. It is periodically inundated by Lewisville Lake. The site has very low potential for having intact cultural remains and features.

Adverse Impacts: Site 41DN419 will be inundated by the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: The site has been extensively eroded on the south and east margins. The whole site is periodically inundated by Lewisville Lake. Results of shovel testing and examination of the eroded banks did not reveal evidence for subsurface cultural remains or features. The site has a very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN419 due to extensive erosion and negative results of STPs.

41DN420

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Arrow point, flakes
Elevation above MSL	520 ft
Vegetation	Grass
Surface Visibility	60%
Soil Association	Wilson clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Uplands
Cultural Affiliation	Late Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN420 is located on the northern margin of a small peninsula at the west end of the Lewisville Lake Dam. The site is in Lewisville Lake Park. The area is a relatively flat upland that is being eroded on the east and north by Lewisville Lake. Examination of the eroded banks indicate a thin topsoil is present on the site area. The site was originally reported to have a small arrow point and several flakes. The proximity of the site to 41DN419 may make it a separate activity locus of that site. The area is periodically inundated by Lewisville Lake.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN420 was previously unreported. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. A total of ten STPs were dug across the site area. STPs did not yield subsurface cultural remains or features. Based on the surface scatter of cultural material, results of the STPs, and examination of the eroded banks, the site measures approximately 25x25 m. There is a low potential for subsurface cultural materials. The site was recorded by Robert Birnie and Sylvia Kooren.

Site Integrity: The site is periodically inundated by Lewisville Lake and is being eroded on the east and north margins. Periodic inundation may have scoured the site surface. Results of the STPs and examination of the eroded banks did not reveal evidence for subsurface cultural materials or features.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be inundated by the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN420 has been extensively eroded by Lewisville Lake. Based on the results of STPs and examination of the eroded banks, the site has a very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN420 due to the paucity of cultural materials, extensive site erosion, and disturbance by Lewisville Lake.

41DN434

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Biface, flakes, burned rock, Lincoln cents
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Grass, scattered oaks
Surface Visibility	80%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Crest and adjacent slopes of ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic isolated find
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN434 is located on a heavily eroded upland ridge slope and beach. The site is adjacent to the Hickory Creek Branch of Lewisville Lake. The site occurs in an area of dense sandstone gravels and sands. The area has been extensively eroded, and the potential for intact subsurface deposits is low. The site appears to represent an Ogallala quartzite procurement area. The tested cobbles and lithic debris cover an area measuring approximately 60x60 m. Prehistoric cultural materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 biface, yellow chert
		1 flake, large, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, cortex, chert
		1 chunk, chert
		1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 chunk, quartzite
		burned rock, 207 grams

Historic artifacts recovered from the surface include two Lincoln cents with dates of 1968 and 1985.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN434 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from eroded areas of the site. STPs were not dug because of the site being located in Lewisville Lake Park and the absence of any topsoil. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: An unknown portion of the site has been inundated and eroded by Lewisville Lake. The site has also been subjected to extensive recreational disturbances. There is little potential for intact subsurface materials and features.

Adverse Impacts: The remaining site area will be subject to further shoreline erosion from the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake. It will continue to have extensive recreational disturbance.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN434 has been extensively eroded and disturbed by Lewisville Lake and recreational activities. The site has a very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to the paucity of cultural material and extensive site destruction caused by Lewisville Lake and recreational use of the area.

41DN435

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Uniface, flakes
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, willow, locust, pecan, grass
Surface Visibility	30%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey find sandy loam, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Crest of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN435 is located on the crest and adjacent slopes of an upland ridge that extends into the Hickory Branch drainage of Lewisville Lake. An upland drainage ravine bounds the west edge of the ridge. The surface scatter of lithic material measures approximately 70x30 m across the ridge. The remaining ridge area has been extensively eroded and deflated. The western and eastern edges of the ridge are vertical cliffs. The site is in the western portion of Lewisville Lake Park and has been greatly disturbed by recreational activities.

The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 uniface, vein quartz
		1 flake, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, cortex, chert
		2 chunks, chert
		2 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		9 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 flake, small, cortex, quartzite
		5 chunks, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from the eroded ridge crest and adjacent slopes. Because of extensive slopewash and erosion, STPs

were not done. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site has been extensively eroded by Lewisville Lake. There are nearly vertical cliffs on three sides of the site area. The remaining ridge exhibits few areas with topsoil. It is not known how much of the original site has been eroded away.

Adverse Impacts: The remaining portion of the site will be eroded away and/or inundated by the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN435 has been extensively destroyed. There is little evidence for the presence of subsurface cultural materials. The site has a very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to extensive site destruction and paucity of cultural materials.

41DN436

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Flakes, biface, core
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Oak, locust, pecan, greenbriar, weeds
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loam, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge and adjacent slopes
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	Test, high to moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN436 is located on the edges and slopes of a prominent upland ridge and knoll that protrudes into the Hickory Creek drainage of Lewisville Lake. The moderate slopes of the ridge facilitate exposure of Ogallala quartzite cobbles. The site was originally discovered as an extensive and relatively dense scatter of lithic debris consisting primarily of Ogallala quartzite tested cobbles, bifaces, cores, and flakes eroding out along the slope and beachline of the ridge. The available survey information suggests it to be a procurement area for Ogallala quartzite. The surface scatter of lithic material suggests the site measures approximately 150x150 m. The upper slopes and ridge knoll area are covered by thick vegetation that inhibits surface visibility and reconnaissance. Arbitrarily placed STPs in this area proved inconclusive. The site is presently an overgrown recreational area associated with Arrowhead Park. The following prehistoric materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 biface (Figure 4.4a), Ogallala quartzite
		1 core, coarse quartzite
		4 flakes, large, cortex, chert
		1 flake, small, cortex, chert
		1 chunk, chert
		3 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
		22 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		1 flake, small, cortex, quartzite
		16 tested cobbles, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN436 was previously unrecorded. A surface grab sample of a representative sample of lithic material was conducted in the eroded beach area and upland ridge slope. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The remaining site area on the ridge and adjacent slopes retains potential for intact prehistoric deposits and features despite inundation and the erosion of an unknown portion of the site area by Lewisville Lake.

Figure 4.4 Artifacts recovered from several sites. a. 436; b-d. 441; e. 446; f. 449; g-h. 459.

Adverse Impacts: The remaining site area will be subjected to further inundation and/or severe erosion due to the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN436 may contain buried prehistoric cultural remains. The recognition of the site as a procurement area for Ogallala quartzite for the manufacture of chipped stone tools makes it different from the majority of known sites in the region. This special activity site may potentially yield significant information regarding the procurement and initial manufacture of chipped stone tools. This has significance in regards to stone tool technology in the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be

implemented to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of subsurface prehistoric deposits. Minimal testing should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN437

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Flakes, stoneware, glass
Elevation above MSL	520 ft
Vegetation	Grass, scattered oaks
Surface Visibility	60%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Gentle upland slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic scatter
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN437 is located on a gentle upland slope that is on the northeastern margin of a drainage in the southcentral portion of Oakland Park. The site occurs on an erosional surface at the north end of the drainage. The area is a campground within the park. The site was reported to have two quartzite flakes found less than 5 m apart. The site area is reported to measure 5x5 m based on a surface scatter of prehistoric lithics and historic debris. Results of STPs indicated the absence of topsoil on the site area. No prehistoric diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The following historic artifacts were recovered:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	2 porcelain	
	3 bottle glass	
	1 aqua machine-made beverage base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 manganese nondiagnostic	1880-1920
	1 aqua nondiagnostic	
	1 window glass	

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN437 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. A total of six STPs placed 10 m apart were dug along two transects. The STPs did not yield any cultural material. The site was recorded by Robert Birnie and Sylvia Kooren.

Site Integrity: The site has been subjected to extensive sheet erosion and periodic inundation by Lewisville Lake. Results of STPs indicate topsoil is absent from the site area, and there is very low potential for subsurface cultural material and features. The site is presently subject to recreational impacts.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subjected to inundation and shoreline erosion with the planned raised water level for Lewisville Lake. The site will continue to have recreational impacts.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN437 has had extensive erosion and has been periodically inundated. Results of STPs indicate the site has a very low potential for having subsurface cultural materials and features. Due to the paucity of cultural material in addition to extensive disturbance, the site has a very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory or history of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN437 due to extensive surface erosion, recreational disturbance, and paucity of cultural remains.

41DN441

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Arrow point, dart points, bifaces, flakes
Elevation above MSL	520 ft
Vegetation	Grass, scattered oaks
Surface Visibility	70%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Moderate slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic, Late Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN441 is located on a shoreline and ridge slope at the west edge of Highland Village. The site was reported to have a surface scatter of lithic debris, two dart points, an arrow point, bifaces, and flakes. The surface has been extensively eroded and is presently being used for recreational activities. There are numerous recreational hearths and burned areas. The south and west margins of the site area are being eroded by Lewisville Lake. Examination of the eroded banks indicate very little topsoil remains on the site area. It is not known how much of the site has been eroded by Lewisville Lake. The present surface scatter of cultural material measures approximately 25x25 m.

Artifacts recovered from the surface include two bifaces (Figure 4.4b), one nearly complete, small dart point (Figure 4.4c), the base of a small dart point (Figure 4.4d), and one complete arrow point. The nearly complete dart point has an impact fracture near its distal end. The point, made of yellow chert, has a straight to slightly convex blade, well developed shoulders, a straight to slightly contracting stem, and a straight base. Typologically it is a Carrollton-like point. The other dart point has a lateral break near its tip. It is made of Ogallala quartzite and has a straight to slightly convex blade and a straight to slightly concave base. It is triangular without a stem. The arrow point is complete. It is made on a small flake and is unifacially worked. The point has prominent shoulders and a contracting stem. Typologically it is a Cliffton-like point. The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 dart point (Figure 4.4d), Ogallala quartzite
		1 dart point (Figure 4.4c), yellow chert
		1 arrow point, quartzite
		2 bifaces, Ogallala quartzite
		1 bifacially flaked knife, Ogallala quartzite
		4 flakes, large, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, cortex, chert
		3 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		3 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		4 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		7 chunks, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN441 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. Tool loci were mapped. Two arbitrarily placed STPs were dug. STPs did not yield any cultural material. Sandstone bedrock outcrops on the northern margin of the site. There is very little topsoil left on the site area due to slope erosion and use of the area for recreational activities. The site was reported by Robert Birnie and Sylvia Kooren.

Site Integrity: The site has had extensive slope erosion and disturbance due to recreational activities. Results of STPs and examination of the eroded banks indicate cultural deposits are predominantly surficial.

Adverse Impacts: Site 41DN441 will be subjected to inundation and erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake. The site will continue to be impacted by recreational activities.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN441 has been extensively disturbed by erosion and recreational activities. Results of STPs and examination of the eroded banks indicate the site has very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN441 due to extensive erosion and impacts by recreational activities.

41DN442

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Dart point, flakes
Elevation above MSL	525 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, locust, greenbriar, grass
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN442 is located on a terrace of a small tributary of Poindexter Branch of Hickory Creek. The site area is south of Pilot Knolls Park and was discovered by observing a surface scatter of lithic debris and a dart point in a streambed. An exposed streambank cut was examined for buried cultural material. Approximately 130-140 cm bs is a dense layer of charcoal. No cultural material was observed associated with the charcoal but it may be the origin for cultural material recovered from the streambed. The absence of stream abrasion on the artifacts suggests they have not been transported a great distance. Cut and fill sequences of gravel were observed both upstream and downstream from the site area, but none were observed in the site area itself.

The large dart point is made of petrified wood. The stem has been broken below the shoulders. The blade is straight to slightly convex and it has prominent shoulders. Prehistoric materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 dart point, petrified wood
		3 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 modified chunk, chert

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN442 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. A total of eight STPs were dug on the top of the terrace on both sides of the stream bank. STPs did not yield any cultural material. Eroded streambanks were examined upstream and downstream from the site area. A detailed profile was made of one cutbank, revealing a thin, dense charcoal layer approximately 130-140 cm bs. The buried charcoal layer is the most likely origin for cultural material recovered from the streambed. The site was recorded by Robert Birnie.

Site Integrity: The stream is presently eroding the western edge of the terrace that contains the buried charcoal layer. Otherwise, the depth of the possible buried occupation has been protected from surface disturbances. Site size and amount of site area left cannot be determined because of the depth of the possible deposit.

Adverse Impacts: Site 41DN442 will be subject to possible inundation and severe erosion with the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN442 appears to be buried to a depth of 130-140 cm bs. The depth of the deposit has protected it from surface disturbances. The site may have a high potential for yielding significant information about the Archaic period.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented to determine the nature and extent of a possible buried Archaic occupation. Minimal testing should include BHTs to obtain a better exposure of the

buried charcoal layer and manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN443

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Dart point, flake
Elevation above MSL	545 ft
Vegetation	Grass, weeds, scattered oaks
Surface Visibility	70%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Gentle slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN443 is located on a ridge immediately south of Harbor Grove. The ridge has been leveled and is being used for recreational purposes. The site was reported as having a surface scatter consisting of a dart point and a large quartzite flake with cortex. The ground surface is characterized by gravels and cobbles. STPs revealed bedrock less than 20 cm bs. Land leveling and recreational use of the area appears to have destroyed the site. Artifacts were collected from an area measuring approximately 10x10 m. A medial fragment of a large dart point made of Ogallala quartzite was recovered from the surface. *The point has both its distal and proximal ends missing.* It has well developed shoulders and a straight blade. It is too fragmentary to assign to a specific point type.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN443 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. A total of ten STPs spaced 10 m apart were dug across the ridge. The STPs did not yield any cultural material. Bedrock was determined to be only 20 cm bs. The site was recorded by Robert Birnie and Sylvia Kooren.

Site Integrity: The site has been destroyed by land clearing and leveling in addition to use of the area for recreational activities. Results of the STPs indicate bedrock is only 20 cm bs. The surface soils are characterized by large quantities of gravel. It appears there are no *in situ* cultural deposits at the site.

Adverse Impacts: The site area will continue to be used for recreational activities. The southern site boundaries will be subjected shoreline erosion by the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN443 has been extensively destroyed by clearing, land leveling, and recreational activities. The paucity of cultural remains and results of the shovel tests indicate the site has very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the area.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN443 due to extensive site destruction and paucity of cultural remains.

41DN444

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Flakes
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, grass, greenbriar
Surface Visibility	70%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Toe slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN444 is located on a toe slope of a ridge approximately 1 km north of Hidden Hill and east of Hickory Creek. The site was reported to have a diffuse surface scatter of lithic debris. The site area appears to have a colluvial surface that is presently being used by vehicles. STPs did not yield any cultural material. The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 biface fragment, quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN444 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. A total of ten STPs were dug across the site area. Results of the STPs indicate the site area consists of colluvial deposits with little potential for having subsurface cultural materials and features. The site was reported by Robert Birnie and Sylvia Kooren.

Site Integrity: The site appears to consist of colluvial deposits that are presently being used by vehicles. The area has extensive sheetwash, and there appears to be little potential for subsurface cultural materials and features.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subjected to shoreline erosion with the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN444 may consist of redeposited cultural material. Results of STPs indicate very low potential for subsurface material and features. The paucity of cultural material and results of the STPs indicate the site contains very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended due to the nature of the deposits and paucity of cultural material.

41DN445

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Flakes, earthenware, stoneware, glass
Elevation above MSL	540 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, willow, greenbriar
Surface Visibility	80%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Crest and steep slopes of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic farmstead
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN445 is located on the crest and adjacent slopes of an upland ridge that extends into the floodplain of Hickory Creek. A small upland drainage bounds the western margins of the ridge slope. Site 41DN446 is approximately 100 m west of the site. The Hickory Creek channel is located at the base of the ridge. The site was reported as a diffuse surface scatter of prehistoric lithics and historic debris on the eroded slope. The ridge slopes are steep and are characterized by numerous exposures of sandstone bedrock. In addition to the lithic material, occasional pieces of historic materials were also noted and collected from the crest of the ridge. A circular depression measuring approximately 1.5 m in diameter was noted and mapped on the crest of the ridge. The depression is of unknown origin and function. The site measures approximately 100x100 m.

The following prehistoric cultural materials were collected:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	2 flakes, large, cortex, chert
		2 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		4 chunks, quartzite
		burned rock, 41 grams

The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	4 coarse earthenware	
	4 terra-cotta flower pot fragments	
	1 refined earthenware	
	1 unknown with thin hand-painted band	
	1 stoneware	
	1 no interior/salt	
	2 bottle glass	
	1 opaque white milk glass machine-made cosmetic base	1910-1990

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN445 was previously unrecorded. The current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from the extensively eroded ridge crest and slopes. Because of extensive erosion and other disturbances, STPs were not dug. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The ridge and site area has not been directly affected by Lewisville Lake. The ridge, however, is located in the western portion of Pilot Knolls Park and has been subjected to disturbance by recreational activities. The ridge is deflated and eroded, exhibiting a gravel surface. There is very little topsoil on the site area. There is very low potential for subsurface cultural materials and features.

Adverse Impacts: The base of most of the upland ridge will be subjected to shoreline erosion and subsequent soil slumping due to the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN445 has been extensively eroded. The paucity of cultural material and degree of destruction suggests the site has very low potential for providing significant information about the prehistory or history of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN445 due to the paucity of cultural materials and extensive site destruction.

41DN446

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Arrow point, flakes, whiteware, glass
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Short grass, scattered oaks, willows
Surface Visibility	5%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Gentle toe slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Late Prehistoric, Historic scatter
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN446 is located on a gentle toe slope of an upland ridge that is adjacent to the Hickory Creek channel. Numerous upland ridges and adjacent small drainages characterize the area that exhibits some marked topographical relief. The site was originally discovered as a likely location for a prehistoric site given a pattern of site location variables noted for sites along the upper reaches of the Little Elm Creek drainage. Initially, an arrow point, a few flakes, and historic materials were observed and collected from a small area of a dirt road. The arrow point (Figure 4.4e) has a long narrow blade and corner notches. The base is broken at the top of the stem. Typologically, it appears to be a Bonham-like point. It is made of Ogallala quartzite. Results of STPs indicated a dense quantity of lithic debris was present. Examination of the profiles of the STPs indicates a slight midden stain. Results of the STPs and topographic setting of the area indicate the site measures approximately 100x100 m. With the exception of the dirt road, the entire site area exhibits short grass vegetation. The following prehistoric materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP A1	15 cm	2 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite burned rock, 105 grams
STP A2	15 cm	1 flake, small, interior, quartzite 1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite
STP A3	15 cm	1 flake, large, interior, quartzite 1 chunk, quartzite
STP A4	15 cm	1 flake, large, interior, quartzite burned rock, 28 grams
STP A5	15 cm	2 flakes, small, interior, quartzite 1 biface resharpening flake
STP B2	15 cm	1 flake, small, cortex, quartzite
STP B4	15 cm	1 flake, large, interior, quartzite
STP C1	15 cm	1 flake, large, interior, quartzite 1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
surface	surface	1 arrow point (Figure 4.4e)

The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with relief molding and scalloped rim	1890-1990
	3 stoneware	
	3 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	3 bottle glass	
	1 clear machine-made beverage body	1910-1990
	1 clear machine-made > 1/2 gallon base with maker's mark	1920-1964
	1 aqua machine-made beverage base with owen's ring	1910-1990

Mean Beginning Dates		
refined earthenware	1890	n=2
stoneware	1900	n=3
bottle glass	1913	n=3

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN446 was previously unrecorded. Lithic tool loci were mapped and flagged. A surface grab collection of lithic debris from the dirt path was conducted. A total of 13 STPs spaced 20 m apart were dug along three transects placed on the ridge toe slope. One STP on the lower portion of the slope revealed a possible buried midden stain. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site has been minimally disturbed by Lewisville Lake. Results from shovel tests indicate the potential of intact cultural deposits and features below plowzone. The sandy matrix on the site was noted to a depth of more than 80 cm bs in some STPs.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subject to inundation and severe shoreline erosion from the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN446 appears to have a dense concentration of subsurface lithic material as evidenced by the recovery of flakes from STPs. The recovery of a corner-notched arrow point indicates a Late Prehistoric period occupation. The presence of intact, Late Prehistoric cultural remains and possible features makes the site potentially significant in regards to providing information about the Late Prehistoric period in the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Minimal testing should consist of manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural remains.

41DN447

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Flakes, decal whiteware, whiteware hand-painted cup
Elevation above MSL	525 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, locust, greenbriar, grass
Surface Visibility	5%
Soil Association	Gasil fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Toe slope of terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic scatter
Recommendations	Test, high potential

Description: Site 41DN447 is located on the toe slope of a terrace that is on the south side of Hickory Creek. The site was located by recovery of lithic and historic debris from STPs. Several shallow drainages bound the west and east margins of the site. No evidence of structures or depressions were observed. Hickory Creek is located less than 50 m north of the site area. Results of STPs indicate the site measures approximately 25x25 m. The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/no exterior	
STP 2	1 stoneware	
	1 unglazed/no exterior	
STP 3	3 refined earthenware	
	1 light ivory tinted whiteware with hand painted motif	1920-1990
	2 unknown	
STP 4	1 refined earthenware	
	1 light ivory tinted whiteware with hand painted motif	1920-1990

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN447 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a pedestrian reconnaissance of the site area. A total of 17 STPs spaced at 5-m intervals were dug along six transects. Three STPs yielded prehistoric and historic material. STPs were dug to a minimum depth of 40 cm. The site was recorded by Robert Birnie and Sylvia Kooren.

Site Integrity: Results of shovel tests indicate subsurface prehistoric and historic cultural materials to a depth of at least 30 cm bs. The site has been

minimally affected by erosion and surface disturbances. It appears the site contains intact subsurface cultural remains.

Adverse Impacts: Site 41DN447 will be subject to shoreline erosion due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN447 has been minimally affected by erosion. Results of shovel tests indicate the high potential for intact subsurface prehistoric cultural material and features. It is believed that the site has a high potential of yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that site 41DN447 be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented to determine the nature of the prehistoric cultural remains. Minimal testing should include BHTs and manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of any *in situ* cultural deposits.

41DN448

Map Quad	Denton East 7.5', #3397-114
Type of Remains	Charcoal layer, bone
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, locust, willow, greenbriar, grass
Surface Visibility	5%
Soil Association	Frio silty clay, 0-1% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	Backhoe test, moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN448 is located on a terrace situated approximately 150 m south of the old Alton Cemetery and adjacent to Hickory Creek. A city pumping station and trash dump bounds the east edge of the site area. The site was reported as consisting of a bone eroding from the cutbank of Hickory Creek and a dense charcoal layer approximately 1 m below surface. Although no prehistoric lithic or ceramic materials were observed associated with the charcoal, the depth of the charcoal warrants further investigation. Because the material is buried, site size cannot be determined at this time. The bone was identified as being an unburned occipital fragment of a deer/pronghorn and a complete unburned left calcaneum of an adult bison.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN448 was previously unrecorded. Current survey research included intensive examination of the cutbank for buried deposits and cultural remains. The site was reported by Robert Birnie and Sylvia Kooren.

Site Integrity: The buried charcoal layer may be attributed to either prehistoric or historic activities. The depth of the charcoal layer suggests an older age for the deposit. The overlying sediments appear to be recent. Because the charcoal layer is buried more than 1 m below surface, it has been protected from surface disturbances. The site is presently being eroded by Hickory Creek.

Adverse Impacts: Although the site is presently being eroded by Hickory creek, it will be subject to more extensive erosion with the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN448 contains a buried charcoal layer approximately 1 m below ground surface. Although no cultural materials were observed associated with the buried deposit, its presence warrants further investigation to determine the origin and nature of the charcoal. The site has a moderate potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: It is recommended that the site be tested for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Testing should include BHTs to determine the nature and extent of the buried charcoal deposit. The BHTs should be of sufficient size and depth to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the charcoal.

41DN449

Map Quad	Denton East 7.5', #3397-114
Type of Remains	Arrow point, flakes, burned rock, glass, writing slate fragment
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, grass, weeds
Surface Visibility	60%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace toe slope
Cultural Affiliation	Late Prehistoric, Historic scatter
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN449 is located on a toe slope of a terrace of Hickory Creek. The Hickory Creek channel is located 25 m south of the site. A quarrying and landfill operation are located approximately 250 m northwest of the site. The site was reported to have a diffuse surface scatter of prehistoric lithics and historic debris concentrated in two localities. Locality 1 is located at the base of an old quarry pit and is bounded on the south by a levee. Locality 2 is located approximately 50 m north of Locality 1. Locality 2 is on a relatively flat surface that is at the edge of the old quarry pit. The area is being extensively eroded and traversed by vehicles. Two STPs yielded subsurface cultural materials. Surface collection recovered a small arrow point fragment and flakes. Based on the surface scatter of cultural remains and results of STPs, Locality 1 measures approximately 20x20 m and Locality 2 measures approximately 30x30 m.

The small triangular arrow point is a medial fragment that has both the tip and stem missing. The point is made of yellow chert.

Prehistoric cultural materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
STP B3	10 cm	1 flake, small, interior, chert
STP D2		1 flake, small, interior, chert
surface	surface	1 arrow point, yellow chert
		4 flakes, large, interior, chert
		4 flakes, small, interior, chert
		3 flakes, large, cortex, chert
		4 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
		2 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		3 chunks, quartzite
		1 scraper (Figure 4.4f) quartzite
		burned rock, 61 grams

The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 bottle glass	
	1 clear nondiagnostic	
	1 aqua nondiagnostic	
	1 personal	
	1 writing slate fragment	

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN449 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. A total of 21 STPs were dug in Locality 2. Two STPs yielded cultural material. Examination of eroded banks and results of STPs indicate the site has been extensively disturbed by quarrying activities. There is very little potential for intact subsurface materials and features. The site was recorded by Robert Birnie.

Site Integrity: The site has been extensively disturbed by quarrying activities and vehicle traffic. It is presently being eroded. Locality 1 is within the quarry pit, and Locality 2 is at the north edge of the pit. Results of STPs and examination of eroded banks indicate the site has very low potential for *in situ* cultural materials and features.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been disturbed in the past by quarrying activities. It will be subjected to shoreline erosion by the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN449 has been destroyed by quarrying activities. The site has very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory or history of the region.

Recommendations: Due to destruction by quarrying activities, no further work is recommended.

41DN454

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes, chunks, metal
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Grass, scattered oaks
Surface Visibility	80%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Gentle slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown prehistoric, Historic scatter
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: The remains of site 41DN454 are located on an extensively eroded upland ridge edge approximately 300 m north of site 41DN58. The site is on the eastern shoreline of the Elm Fork. A small upland drainage bounds the southern margins of the site area. The shoreline of the ridge exhibits extensive exposures of sandstone bedrock along a vertical cliff face created by shoreline erosion. The site was discovered during survey as having a diffuse surface scatter of lithic debris on the eroded and deflated crest of the ridge. The area of the surface finds was characterized by a dense sandstone gravel "pavement" and sparse grass. The site measures approximately 20x20 m.

The paucity of cultural material and unknown amount of inundated and destroyed site area precludes any conclusions regarding the remaining deposits and activities.

The following prehistoric cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 flake, large, interior, chert
		2 flakes, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, large, cortex, chert
		2 modified chunks, chert
		3 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		4 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		3 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		2 flakes, small, cortex, quartzite
		3 chunks, quartzite

Historic artifacts collected from the surface include two tin can fragments.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN454 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from the deflated areas. No STPs were dug since most of the remaining site area is within a private backyard of a modern home. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: It appears most of the original site area has been inundated and/or eroded by Lewisville Lake. Most of the remaining site area exhibits little or no topsoil due to deflation and sheetwash. The proximity of modern homes has subjected the remaining site area to intense recreational activities and disturbance.

Adverse Impacts: Most of the site area will be subject to erosion from the planned water level rise.

Potential Significance: The site has been inundated and extensively eroded by Lewisville Lake. There is very low potential for intact cultural remains or for the site yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: Due to destruction by erosion and recreational activities, no further work is recommended.

41DN455

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Flakes
Elevation above MSL	540 ft
Vegetation	Grass, trees
Surface Visibility	Less than 10%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge and slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, low potential

Description: Site 41DN455 is located on an upland ridge edge and slope on the western shore of the Camp Dallas and Camp Lucille peninsula. The site is south and east of Nix Slough and occurs on a steep slope. Prehistoric materials collected from the surface include two large quartzite flakes with cortex.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN455 was previously unreported. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. No STPs or auger holes were dug. The site was reported by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: The site has been subjected to extensive slope erosion. There is very low potential for subsurface cultural materials and features or significant archaeological information.

Adverse Impacts: The site is above the planned raised water level in Lewisville Lake. The site will not be adversely affected by the lake.

Potential Significance: Due to extensive erosion and disturbance the site has very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work. The site is extensively eroded and has a paucity of cultural remains.

41DN459

Map Quad	Denton East 7.5', #3397-114
Type of Remains	Dart points, bifaces, retouched flakes, flakes, refined earthenware sherds
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, greenbriar
Surface Visibility	20%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Moderate slope of an upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Archaic, Historic scatter
Recommendations	No action, very low potential

Description: Site 41DN459 is located on the south side of the lower portion of Pecan Creek. The site is approximately 400 m northeast of the northern end of a landing strip. The site is on the slope of an upland ridge. The site was originally reported to have a diffuse surface scatter of prehistoric lithics and historic debris. The cultural material was eroding from the ridge slope. A dirt trail traverses the site where most of the cultural material was observed. Results of STPs indicated very little topsoil is present on the site area, which has scattered oaks and greenbriar.

The two small dart points recovered from the surface include basal fragments. Both are made of Ogallala quartzite. One has poorly developed shoulders. The stem is straight to slightly expanding and the base is convex. Typologically it is a Kent-like point. The other is a possible arrow point. It has well formed shoulders and a short, contracting stem. Typologically, it is a Cliffton-like point.

Prehistoric cultural materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	2 projectile points, Ogallala quartzite
		1 biface (Figure 4.4g), medial fragment, translucent chert
		1 biface (Figure 4.4h), Ogallala quartzite
		2 retouched flakes, Ogallala quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, chert
		5 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
		3 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		3 chunks, quartzite

The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	4 refined earthenware	
	4 white whiteware	1890-1990

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN459 was previously unreported. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material. A total of 11 STPs were dug on the ridge slope where the surface scatter of material was observed. STPs did not yield any cultural material.

There is very little topsoil remaining on the site area. The site was reported by Sylvia Kooren.

Site Integrity: Site 41DN459 has been subjected to extensive slope erosion and disturbance by pedestrian and recreational activities. Results of STPs indicate there is very low potential for subsurface cultural materials and features.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be subjected to possible inundation and shoreline erosion due to the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN459 has been extensively eroded and disturbed. The site has very low potential for yielding significant information concerning the prehistory or history of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended due to extensive erosion and site disturbance.

41DN461

Map Quad	Green Valley 7.5', #3397-141
Type of Remains	Flakes, historic whiteware sherd
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Scattered oaks, greenbriar, grass
Surface Visibility	60%
Soil Association	Ovan clay, 0-1% slopes, Lewisville clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Gentle terrace slope
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic item
Recommendations	No action, moderate potential

Description: Site 41DN461 is located on a terrace on the east bank of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. The site is approximately 2750 m south of Highway 428. The Elm Fork of the Trinity River is eroding the terrace, forming a near vertical cut. The site was originally reported to have a diffuse surface scatter of prehistoric lithics and historic debris.

Cultural material was observed in a dirt trail that traverses the site. Examination of the eroded cutbank and STPs indicate a thin topsoil is present on the site. The topsoil contains large quantities of small gravel. The following prehistoric cultural material was recovered:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	1 flake, small, interior, chert
		1 flake, small, cortex, chert
		1 flake, small, interior, quartzite
		1 flake, large, cortex, quartzite

The following historic artifacts were collected:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware with transfer	1890-1990

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN461 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural materials. A total of nine STPs were dug across the site area. Sediments were dry screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. STPs did not yield any subsurface cultural material. Examination of the cutbank and results of STPs indicate cultural material is confined to the uppermost 20-25 cm of deposit. The site was reported by Sylvia Kooren.

Site Integrity: The site is presently being eroded by the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. The surface of the site appears to be relatively intact. A dirt road traverses the site, and this has probably disturbed some of the shallowly buried cultural material. Examination of the cutbank and results of STPs indicate cultural material is confined to the uppermost 20-25 cm. STPs did not yield any subsurface cultural materials or features. An unknown portion of the site has been eroded away by the Elm Fork of the Trinity River.

Adverse Impacts: Site 41DN461 will be subjected to shoreline erosion and subsequent soil slumping with the planned raised water level of Lewisville Lake. It is likely that the site will be quickly eroded.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN461 has been eroded by the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and disturbed by a dirt trail. The shallowness of the cultural material makes it susceptible to surface disturbance by livestock and vehicles. Results of the STPs did not yield any subsurface cultural materials or features. The site has moderate potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for site 41DN461 due to erosion of an unknown portion of the site and surface disturbance by vehicles and livestock.

41DN473

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Cores, flakes, chunks, bone
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Grass
Surface Visibility	80%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey fine sandy loams, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Slope of upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Unknown prehistoric
Recommendations	No action, low potential

Description: Site 41DN473 is located on an eroded upland ridge slope and beach. The site is adjacent to the Hickory Creek drainage of Lewisville Lake and is located in Lewisville Lake Park. The site was discovered by observing a surface scatter of tested cobbles, cores, and flakes of Ogallala quartzite. Surface visibility was excellent in the eroded slopes

and beachline. There is very little potential for subsurface features due to extensive erosion. The eastern slope of the ridge exhibits sands, and this is the only remaining site area that may have subsurface materials. The site measures approximately 40x40 m. The types of materials observed indicates the site may have been a procurement area for Ogallala quartzite.

Prehistoric cultural materials recovered are listed below:

Prov.	Depth	Material
surface	surface	2 cores, quartzite
		2 flakes, large, interior, chert
		2 flakes, small, interior, chert
		5 flakes, large, cortex, chert
		1 flake, small, cortex, chert
		2 flakes, large, interior, quartzite
		2 flakes, small, interior, quartzite
		7 flakes, large, cortex, quartzite
		3 flakes, small, cortex, quartzite
		4 chunks, quartzite
		1 unburned unidentified bone

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN473 was previously unrecorded. Current survey work included a surface grab collection of all observed cultural material from eroded areas of the beach and uplands. No STPs were dug because of the site being located in Lewisville Lake Park and the absence of topsoil. The site was recorded by Jay R. Newman.

Site Integrity: An unknown portion of the site has been eroded and inundated by Lewisville Lake. Since the site is in Lewisville Lake Park, it has been subjected to extensive recreational activities that have partially destroyed its integrity. There is very low potential for subsurface cultural materials and features.

Adverse Impacts: The remaining portion of the site will be inundated and/or eroded away by the planned water level rise of Lewisville Lake. It will continue to be subjected to recreational activities.

Potential Significance: Site 41DN473 has been extensively eroded and disturbed by Lewisville Lake and recreational activities. The site is assigned a low potential for providing significant information about the prehistory of the region.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended for the site due to inundation, erosion, and disturbance by pedestrian traffic.

CHAPTER 5

HISTORIC SURVEY

by
Susan A. Lebo

Previous Historic Investigations

Professional archaeological research in the Lewisville Lake area was undertaken in the 1940s and 1950s (Stephenson 1948a,b, 1949, 1950), but the majority of the research has been carried out by nonprofessionals (Nunley 1973:10). This research was carried out during the construction of Lewisville Dam, which began in November, 1948, and was completed in November, 1951 (Anon. 1971:45, cf. Nunley 1973:1).

The Historic Pottery Kiln Survey was conducted by the Texas Historical Commission in the 1970s to locate and record nineteenth-century stoneware pottery kiln sites throughout the state. This work was initiated in Denton County. Four pottery kilns in the county, Cranston (41DN16), Roark (41DN18), Wilson (41DN19), and Serren (41DN75) were considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Georgeanna Greer, 1986). Two pottery kilns, Cranston and Roark, are located on the edge of the reservoir.

A survey of the reservoir between the 515- and 532-ft elevations was funded by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in December 1972. Work was carried out under the direction of Parker Nunley in 1973 to study the effects on the cultural resources within the impact area of the proposed conservation pool increase from the 515- to 522-ft contour. Forty percent of the impact area was surveyed.

Using data collected from previous professional (e.g., Historic Pottery Kiln Survey; Stephenson 1948a,b, 1949, 1950) and amateur studies, Nunley (1973) identified thirteen historic components, including nine located above the 532-ft contour (Table 5.1). Three historic stoneware pottery kilns (Cranston, Roark, and Serren), five surface scatters, one cemetery, and four farmsteads were recorded. Site locations are shown in Figure 5.1.

Five other sites (41DN11, 41DN24, 41DN37, 41DN47, and 41DN58) contain historic components, though only the prehistoric components were mentioned by Nunley (1973). Three (41DN11, 41DN24, and 41DN37) are historic scatters and are discussed in the prehistoric section of this report (see Figure 4.1). Two (41DN47 and 41DN58) are farmsteads and are discussed in the historic section.

A second survey funded by the Corps was conducted by Southern Methodist University (SMU) at Wynnwood Park in 1985. The work was undertaken to identify and evaluate historic and prehistoric resources scheduled to be impacted by a proposed golf course within the 695-acre park. The work located thirteen archaeological sites, including one prehistoric component (41DN288) and thirteen historic components (Figure 5.2). Seventeen isolated localities were also found (Cliff and Moir 1985:9). All project lands were surveyed. Representative samples of surface scatters were collected, and subsurface testing was conducted where appropriate. The historic components ranged in age from ca. 1860 to 1950 with the majority dating between 1890 and 1950 (Table 5.2). Based on the recommendations made by Cliff and Moir (1985), four components were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (41DN281, 41DN284, 41DN286, and 41DN289).

Table 5.1

Historic Resources Discussed in Nunley (1973)

Site No.[1]	Site Type[2]	Elev.	Type of Remains[3]	Date Range	Integrity
DN16	H/P	650'	Cranston Pottery	1854-1880	not mentioned
DN18	H	560'	Roark Pottery	1868-20th c.	not mentioned
DN19	H	-	Serren Pottery	19th c.	not mentioned
DN22	H/P	550'	l. scatter farmstead	?	eroded
DN27	H/P	540'	l. scatter h. scatter	? ?	cultivation
DN34	H	520'	farmstead	mid-19th c.-	not mentioned
DN39	H/P	500'	farmstead	mid-19th c.-	not mentioned
DN40	H/P	560'	l. scatter h. scatter	? ?	eroded, cultivation
DN41	H/P	520'-530'	l. scatter h. scatter	?	not mentioned
DN42	H/P	535'	l. scatter h. scatter	? ?	cultivation, construction
DN44	H/P	570'	l. scatter h. scatter	? recent	cultivation
DN45	H	500'	farmstead	?	not mentioned
DN54	H	560'	cemetery	19th c.-?	not mentioned

1 Site number preceded by 41 (e.g., 41DN16).
2 H=historic; P=prehistoric.
3 l. scatter=lithic scatter; h. scatter=historic scatter.

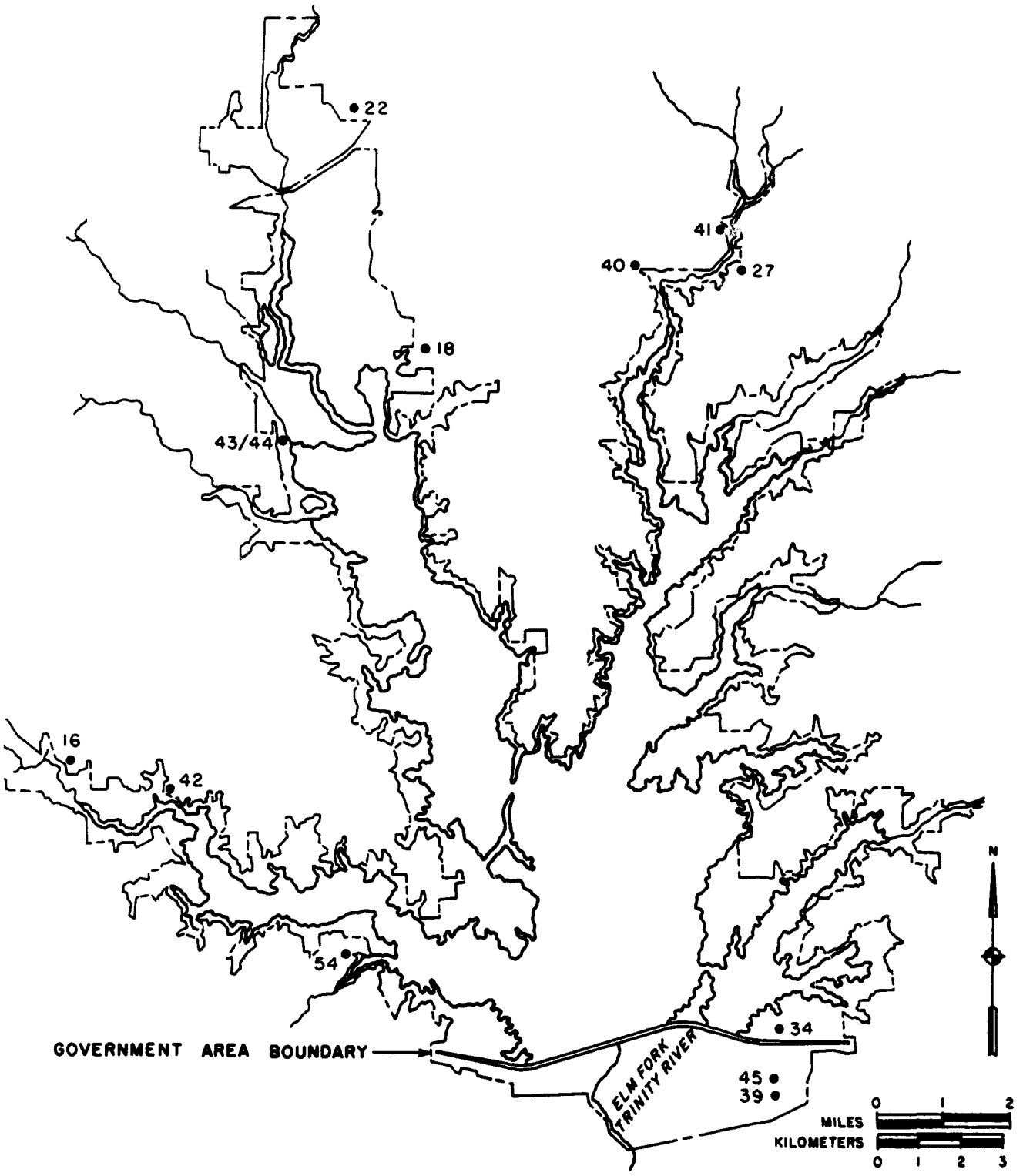

Figure 5.1 Historic components in the Lewisville project area and vicinity based on Nunley (1973).

Archival Background
by
Bruce Mergele

Archival research for the lands around Lewisville Lake has consisted mainly of tracing ownerships through deed records housed in the Carroll Courts Building in Denton, Texas. These records have given us considerable insight into early settlement in the area.

Shortly after the 1836 Revolution, the new Republic of Texas began granting lands to its citizens and former soldiers. These consisted mainly of "headright" grants ranging in size from 320 acres, half a square mile, to "a league and labor," which contained 4,605.5 acres. Due to the remoteness of the county at that time, some of the parcels were sold or assigned to

others many times before actual occupation. Poverty and high illiteracy among the original grantees further corrupted the intent of the new Republic.

Table 5.2

Historic Resources in Wynnwood Park
(compiled from Cliff and Moir 1985)

Site No.[1]	Site Type[2]	Type of Remains[3]	Date Range	Integ-rity	Recommend-ation
DN277	H	farmstead	1935-recent	good	no further work
DN278	H	farmstead	1930-	good	no further work
DN279	H	farmstead	ca. 1920-recent	poor	no further work
DN280	H	farmstead	ca. 1910-1950	poor	no further work
DN281	H	farmstead	ca. 1890-1950s	good	consider NRHP eligible
DN282	H	terracing & erosion features	ca. 1920-	poor	no further work
DN283	H	dairy barn	ca. 1920-1950s	poor	no further work
DN284	H	farmstead	ca. 1890-1950s	good	consider NRHP eligible
DN285	H	h. scatter	ca. 1910-1940s	poor	no further work
DN286	H	farmstead	ca. 1890-1940s	good	consider NRHP eligible
DN287	H	farmstead	ca. 1900-1950s	poor	no further work
DN288	H/P	farmstead l. scatter	ca. 1900-1950s	poor	no further work
DN289	H	scatter	ca. 1850-1855	good	consider NRHP eligible

1 Site number preceded by 41 (e.g., 41DN277).
2 H=historic; P=prehistoric.
3 l. scatter=lithic scatter; h. scatter=historic scatter.

The next major wave of land grants occurred in the 1840s, primarily to immigrant colonists. In this area, the Peters Colony had enough holdings to establish a land office near the present town of The Colony. Several sites are situated on lands that were originally granted to the colony but were reassigned or sold to others.

Widespread settlement and occupation really began shortly after Texas' statehood. Most of the lands in the project area were patented or reassigned in the decade between 1850 and 1860.

The latest grants in the area consisted of "Pre-emption surveys" or homesteads. Homestead grants stipulated a three-year residency on the site and were reserved for parcels of usually 320 acres or less that were unsurveyed and vacant. In the project area, one such tract was conveyed as late as 1890. The State of Texas declared the public domain closed in 1898.

Historic Background
by
Susan A. Lebo

Early Exploration Period (ca. 1500-1830)

Spanish explorers crossed sections of North-central Texas near the project area centuries earlier than the first major Anglo colonization effort in southern Texas by Moses S. Austin. The first such exploration was commanded by Luis de Moscoso de Alvorado, who purportedly passed through present-day Pilot Point in 1542. After Hernado de Soto's death he headed the expedition, and he traveled through the area near the headwaters of the Trinity River on his way back to Mexico. The exact course followed by Moscoso's group is still a matter of historical debate (Reese et al. 1988; Richardson 1963).

While numerous Spanish colonization attempts occurred in Northeast Texas, no Spanish settlements are reported for this area. French exploration was more extensive in northcentral Texas than that of the Spanish, who were concentrating on creating a buffer zone in East Texas. The most extensive exploration in the area was by Athanase de Mezieres, a French soldier who journeyed through the region in the 1760s and 1770s (Skinner et al. 1982a). He was interested in establishing trade relations with regional Native American groups, including the Wichitas, Caddoes, Delaware, Cherokees, Kickapoo, Kichai, and Shawnee. Several of these groups, including the Wichitas, had entered the region from other parts of the United States in the 1700s (Newcomb 1961; Reese et al. 1988; Skinner et al. 1982a).

The first successful colonization during this period was made by Moses S. Austin, who was granted 200,000 acres of land by the Mexican authorities in 1821 (Fehrenbach 1968). Moses Austin died before the actual colonization took place, but his son made a success of the grant, creating a center of Anglo settlement in southern Texas. Although northcentral Texas was not colonized for another 20 years, Texas was becoming the new western frontier.

Historic Settlement Period (ca. 1830-1870)

Early Anglo settlers were in the area near present day Denton as early as the 1830s, and a military outpost was situated three miles southwest of the town. The first American exploration of the Upper Trinity occurred in 1839 when the trader Dr. Henry Connelley traveled through the area on his way to present day Clarksville (Reese et al. 1988).

As Anglo settlers from other parts of the state immigrated to the area, skirmishes took place with various Native American groups in the region. One of these was at Village Creek, in present-day Tarrant County. In 1838, the village was attacked by a troop of volunteer rangers headed by Thomas J. Ruck.

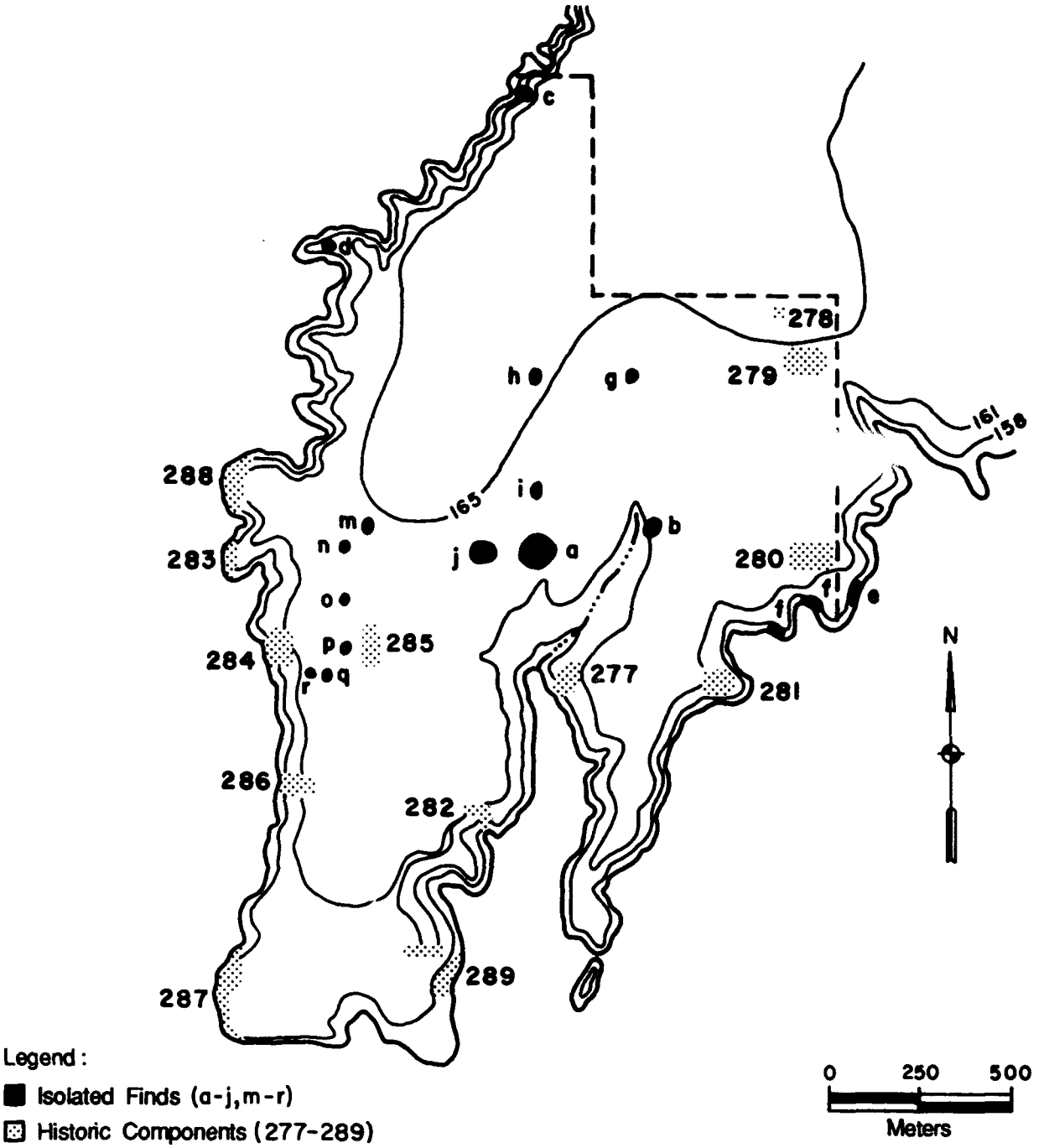

Figure 5.2 Historic components and isolated localities in Wynnwood Park (compiled from Cliff and Moir 1985:Figs. 8 and 9).

The village was destroyed, but the same site was later reoccupied by Cherokees who immigrated to the area from present-day Cherokee County. A second force was led by General Tarrant against the village in 1841. Shortly after the raid, efforts were made to force all Native Americans out of the Upper Trinity, opening the area for Anglo settlement (Reese et al. 1988).

In the early 1840s, colonists began homesteading along major waterways (such as the Elm Fork of the Trinity) in the Blackland Prairies and around the southern edge of the Cross Timbers. This settlement was initiated when the government of the new Republic of Texas began searching for a way to alleviate the financial strain brought on by their fight for independence. A variety of measures were initiated to encourage immigration.

The first large colonization in the project area occurred after W.S. Peters of St. Louis and 19 other men petitioned the Congress of the Republic of Texas on February 4, 1841, for a land grant. Their company, the Texas Emigration and Land Company, became known as the Peters Colony (Connor 1959). While chiefly motivated by financial concerns, they were directly responsible for promoting much of the immigration to the area (Ferring and Reese 1982). Four separate contracts were negotiated with the Texas Government by the Texas Emigration and Land Company (Figure 5.3).

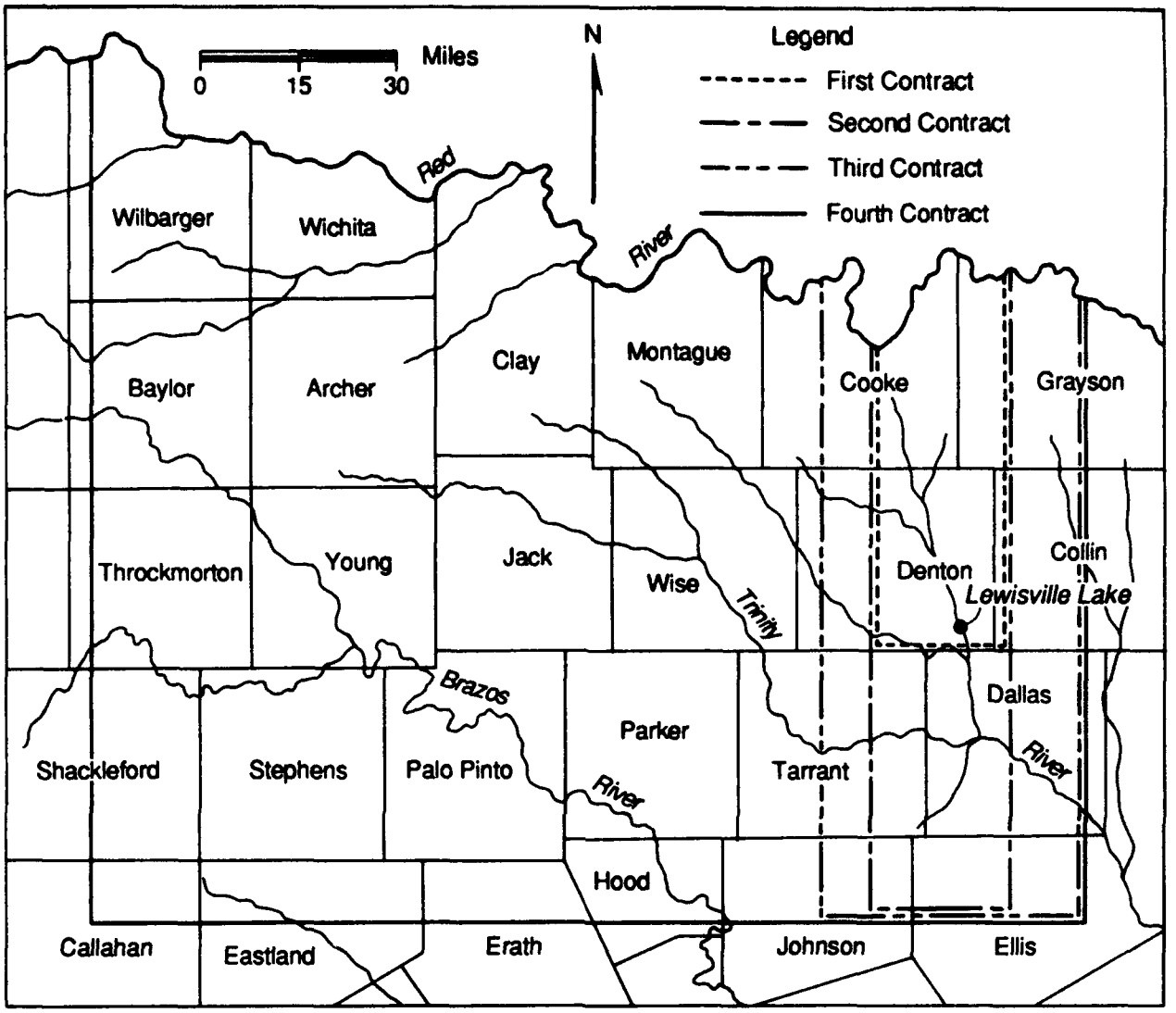

Figure 5.3 Four Peters Colony contracts negotiated with the Texas Government, 1841-1843.

The first contract was made in 1841 and included the Lewisville Lake project area. It was located in the Cross Timbers zone and included the area from what is now the southern boundary of Denton County to the Red River and encompassing the eastern half of Denton and Cooke counties, the western third of Grayson County, and a small portion of Collin County (Connor 1959; Ferring and Reese 1982). The second contract was signed on November 9, 1841, and extended the colony lands westward, encompassing the three forks of the Trinity, and the third, signed July 26, 1842, pushed the colony farther west and east. The fourth contract was signed on January 16, 1843, and added over 10 million acres of land for colonization.

The Texas Emigration and Land Company was responsible for surveying sites and providing assistance in house construction,. In return, the company could retain up to half of a settler's land. The land titles were issued to the company agents rather than to the settlers themselves (Ferring and Reese 1982). This led to hostility between the company and the settlers which was not resolved until 1852 (Connor 1959). In the interim, the area experienced some outmigration as dissatisfied settlers left. Some of them returned in 1852, while others were replaced by new immigrants.

The Peters Colonists chose their land according to the availability of water, wood, and arable farmland. Because the colonists were primarily farmers, the eastern part of the colony was preferred for settlement. In general, they settled east and northeast of Fort Worth, Texas, where agricultural potential was good. West of this area, soils and climate combined to create an area more suited to ranching. Evidence of this pattern is clear from the 1850 census (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1850: population) which indicated that 94 out of 101 individuals who listed their occupation in Denton County were farmers; Cooke County numbered 40 out of 60 and Grayson County 298 out of 547.

The first land settled in the 1840s was in Grayson, Collin, and Dallas counties. Approximately 25% of the

total land mass of Grayson County was claimed by veterans and other citizens of Texas before the arrival of the Peters Colonists. Collin County had less than 12% of its land claimed before 1840, while 3.2% of the land in Dallas County was claimed or occupied (Williams 1969). New settlers immigrated to the first available farmland they found, in this case Dallas County. As immigration increased and less land was available for new settlement, the immigrants began farming in the more northern and western counties. In general, as colonization spread westward, land holdings were larger because of the ecological and agricultural factors mentioned earlier.

Approximately 81% of the Peters Colony settlers were farmers and selected bottomland along the Trinity River and its tributaries for settlement. The immigration route used by most early colonists took them west to Fort Smith, by Fort Towson, into Indian Territory, and then across the Red River around Preston's Fort (Williams 1969).

Denton County was originally part of Red River County under the Mexican Government. It was incorporated in 1837 as a section of Fannin County and became a separate county, along with 30 other counties, by an act of the first Texas Legislature on April 11, 1846. By this time, the Central National Road (now Preston Road), located just one mile east of Denton County, had been in existence for two years, providing new immigrants with an improved route through northcentral Texas.

The first permanent settlement in Denton County was Bridges Settlement of 1842 or 1843 (Bates 1918; Odom and Lowry 1975), which was located at the site of the present community of Hebron on the southeast side of the project area. According to Bates (1918:27), "this settlement was partly in Denton County, partly in Collin County, and partly in Dallas County." The Peters Colony land office was located here.

Other early settlements were established within several years and included Holford Prairie (now called Lewisville) in 1843, Stewarts Creek in 1844, Teel (located northeast of the project boundary) in 1850, and Ritters Lake (now under Lewisville Lake) in 1844 (Bates 1918; Odom and Lowry 1975; Bridges 1978).

In 1847, the Peters Colony administrators resumed national advertising in an effort to keep their commitments to the settlers and to attract new homesteaders. This advertising resulted in a boost in the population of northcentral Texas. Between 1847 and 1848 almost 1,300 settlers arrived, including the return of 60 to 70% of the colonists who had left two years earlier, and within a few years a number of new communities were established.

Holford Prairie (Lewisville) is located on the headright grants of John and Augustus King, who came to the area in 1843 (Reese et al. 1988). It was sold to Basdeal Lewis in 1855, and the town was laid out and called Lewisville that same year.

The Daugherty family immigrated to Denton County in 1851 and settled at New Alton. This town was located a short distance down Hickory Creek from the original community of Alton and just southeast from the point where the Old Fort Worth Highway crossed the creek about six miles south of Denton (Bridges 1978). The Alton or Hickory Creek Cemetery was established here in 1852 and is located on the west margin of the study area, adjacent to the Cranston Pottery Kiln Site (41DN16).

The town of Little Elm (in the northeastern part of study area) was established with a post office in 1845 (Bridges 1978). Shortly after New Alton (second Alton) was started, the post road and stage line from Sherman by way of Little Elm to Birdville was moved to serve Alton. In 1856, a mail route was started that ran between Alton and Taylorsville (later called Decatur) in Wise County (Bridges 1978).

During the 1850s, settlement in Denton County moved west of the project area. New communities were established at Frenchtown (1852), Hawkins (1853), Rue (1854), Denton Creek (now called Stony) in 1854, Ballew (1856), Denton (1857), Keys Community (1858), and Bolivar in 1859 (Bridges 1978). In 1856, agents of the Peters Colony also moved their main office from near Farmer's Branch to Office Creek, just north of the present town of Hebron (Bridges 1978).

The first county seat of Denton County was Pinkneyville, located about one mile southwest of the present site of Denton on Pecan Creek. It was abandoned because of its distance from most of the county's population, which was located in the southeast corner. The county seat was moved four miles south to Alton, on the western fringe of the project area on the north side of Hickory Creek. This site was abandoned in the late 1840s because of water shortages. The third site chosen was the Alexander E. Cannon homestead on Hickory Creek, five miles south of present-day Denton. The first courthouse in the county was built there by 1859, and the name of Alton was retained (Bridges 1978; Odom and Lowry 1975).

The 1850s were a time of great change throughout the Upper Trinity region. Northcentral Texas was the fastest growing region of Texas during the late antebellum period (Lowe and Campbell 1987). Colonists filled most of the vacant lands in the project area and had begun extending to new, unclaimed lands in the western portion of Denton County. What had recently been wilderness was quickly being settled. Following national trends, transportation networks were rapidly improving. Many of the ferries listed as historic localities date to this period. In 1854, Alexander Cockrell built the first bridge spanning the Trinity River, connecting east and west Dallas. The Fort Worth to Yuma stageline began operations in 1856, and by 1858 several more were in existence (Reese et al. 1988).

The 1850s also saw the first large-scale attempt to navigate the Trinity River. Prior to this period, freight wagons were the chief means of transporting goods and services between this area and eastern and southern Texas market centers. Small keel and flat boats sporadically serviced early settlements on the Trinity. Small steamers appeared on the Trinity River in the 1830s and reached the upper Trinity by 1842

(Sciscenti 1971; Richner and Bagot 1978; Lebo 1987b). Cotton was the major cargo carried downstream during this period. Cattle, other livestock, and deer hides were also common cargo (Brown 1930). However, while many thought the Trinity River the most navigable stream in Texas, it was not passible many months of the year, and in 1852, the "Dallas" became the first of a long line of ships to sink in the Trinity. The "Dallas" was inroute to the coast, taking three months to reach Porter's Bluff near present-day Corsicana, where it was forced to turn around due to low water. It hit a snag and sank on the return trip (Greene 1973; Reese et al. 1988).

While this region was capable of producing vast quantities of cotton and wheat, commercial agriculture was relatively unimportant before the Civil War (Lowe and Campbell 1987). Crops, cattle, and hogs were raised primarily for home consumption. Wild game and plants were an important part of the diet.

Early settlers were largely self-sufficient, and industries were operated on a seasonal basis by individuals whose primary occupation was farming. During the 1850s, the population of the Peters Colony doubled, and small commercial enterprises were established in both rural and urban settings. Among these were grain and flour milling, cotton ginning, blacksmithing, brick making, and stoneware pottery production. Mills and gins were established along the Trinity River at places such as Eagle Ford, Trinity Mills, Record Crossing, and Randol Mill (Reese et al. 1988). An ox-tread grist mill was built near the study area in the early 1860s by Peter Teel and G. M. Teel. It was situated a short distance from the square on the west side of North Elm Street in Denton. The Teels were one of the early families to settle in the Lewisville Lake project area. According to Bridges (1978:87):

> In 1865 the Teels sold the mill and the lot on which it was located to Mrs. M.E. Mounts. A short time later I. N. Hembree and O. M. Keith purchased the property, and Hembree moved the mill to his home on Duck Creek north of Bolivar. This mill was a very small affair and probably was not in operation very long, but apparently it was Denton's first industrial venture. During these earlier days many of the people of Denton and southwestern Denton County had their milling done at Witt's Mill, later and better known as Trinity Mills on the Trinity River just above Carrollton.

Several early cotton gins were established in the project area during the 1860s. Among them was a cotton gin owned by J.M. Clayton, which has been reported to be the first cotton gin in Denton County. Bridges (1978:121) reported that this gin was established at Lewisville (formerly Holford Prairie) in the season of 1867-1868. The gin

> was a one-stand treadmill affair with fifty saws and the old-fashioned "knee-press." Its capacity was two bales per day, but with extra effort, long hours, and good luck, sometimes three bales could be done.

Another early gin was located near the south end of Bernard Street on the outskirts of Denton in 1869. It was built by W.C. Baines and was operated by jennets and a whimp or capstan device that supplied the power for running the machinery. The gin was replaced by a larger and faster gin around 1870 by Captain C.C. Scruggs who built a gin on the bank of Pecan Creek on the north side of McKinney Street about a block east of the railroad crossing (Bridges 1978). Soon after, a corn mill was added to the gin operation. It was powered by animals and later changed to steam power. The mill operated for 14 or 15 years.

Livestock, particularly cattle, started to become important to the economy in northcentral Texas during the 1860s, particularly in Denton and Cooke counties (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3

Livestock in Denton County Based on Figures from County Tax Assessor's Office (Bridges 1978:86)

Year	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Total
1857	16,774	1,568		18,342
1860	36,000	4,222	11,633	51,855
1861	48,628	5,807	20,886	75,321

According to Odom and Lowry (1975:5), slavery was not a burning issue in Denton County. "The slightly more than 5,000 population in the county in 1860 included only about 250 slaves. Still, most of the pioneers had come from southern or border states, and the sympathy of the county went reflexively to the Secessionists." Many supported the Confederacy not because of the slavery issue, but because of a strong belief in the right to secede. The decision to secede passed in Denton County with 331 for and 256 against.

Eight companies were formed, and a thousand men enlisted from Denton County (Bates 1918:98). According to Bridges (1978:97), Denton County troops entered the Confederate Cavalry and served in the Indian Territory, the Missouri-Arkansas campaigns, and the Tennessee-Mississippi campaigns. Home guards were organized of boys under military age and old men. They served as the basic law enforcement in the county between 1861 and 1868. According to Bridges (1978:97),

> The effect of the War for Southern Independence was immediate and in some ways disastrous. The last years of the war were years of depression and prostration, so desolating were the effects of the long struggle. Occasionally a Confederate trading vessel was able to "run the blockade," but at Denton the markets were nearly destroyed,

and some desirable items such as coffee and sugar were almost completely unobtainable. Laborers-- farmers, cowboys, and other workers-- were drawn into the military forces, and home businesses, services, and industries were left unmanned. Many fields, ranches, and farms were abandoned.

Native American uprisings were a constant fear during the 1860s, but they did not become a problem until after the Civil War when former Confederate military posts were abandoned, citizens were disarmed, and protection was furnished by ineffective Federal troops. From 1866 to 1873, Denton experienced its most furious and dangerous period of Indian Wars (Bridges 1975:98). Bates (1918:105) also noted that between 1868 and 1886, Denton experienced its worst period of criminality.

Post-Civil War Settlement and Rural-Urban Development (1870-1900)

Even though by 1870 most of the land in Denton County was patented, some land was still available through homesteading or outright purchase. The rural population had increased in the county during the 1860s, but there were still relatively few established towns. One town was the community of Denton, which had been made the County Seat in 1856 (Anon 1949; Cowling 1936) and incorporated in 1866.

A boom period occurred in this region during the 1870s and was reflected in the establishment of both rural and urban communities. With increased military activity, Indian raids had ceased, and settlements began to expand (Anon 1949). Northeastern Denton County was almost completely settled before settlement of the western prairie region began in earnest. The arrival of the railroads to the project area created new markets for crops. The economic crisis of 1873 slowed railroad completion and stunted agricultural expansion temporarily (Skinner et al. 1982a).

Railroad lines in northcentral and East Texas tripled between 1870 and 1880 (Figure 5.4). The Houston and Texas Central reach Dallas in 1872 (Acheson 1977) and by 1877 was part of a completed track from Galveston to Chicago. In an effort to ensure an east-west line of the Texas and Pacific, Dallas secured state legislation and offered land and bonds (Reese et al. 1988). This line reached Dallas in 1873 but was not completed to Fort Worth until 1876.

Towns that developed between Dallas and Denton along the Houston and Texas Central are Letot, Farmers Branch, Carrollton, Trinity Mills, and Lewisville; towns between Dallas and Fort Worth on the Texas and Pacific line are Eagle Ford and Grand Prairie (Reese et al. 1988).

In the 1870s, both Dallas and Fort Worth began exhibiting something of the character they have today. Dallas was developing into a mercantile center. Buffalo were being rapidly destroyed for their hides, and Dallas became the chief distributing center for this product (Bennett et al. 1981; Reese et al. 1988). Cotton production was also increasing, and Dallas became the major cotton market center in northcentral Texas.

Fort Worth was headed in another direction. It was located along the Chisholm Trial and during the early 1870s became an outfitting point for drovers. The cattle industry also contributed greatly to the economy and rural-urban expansion of Denton and Cooke counties. Gainesville profited by being situated between the Chisholm Trail to the west and the Sedalia trail to the east. Both cattle trails brought welcome revenue to the area.

The major change in agricultural and livestock practices between 1850 and 1880 was the introduction of barbed wire in 1875. This made it practical to fence in cattle rather than fencing crops to keep livestock out and had the effect of vastly decreasing the amount of open range land. In general, the farmers were still farming on a subsistence level, and cotton production had increased only slightly since 1860. Grain, corn, and vegetables were grown for home consumption and were rarely marketed.

By 1875, the majority of tillable homesteading land had been claimed, and settlement had spread across the entire project area. Population density was increasing throughout the region. Tenant farming became a common practice in northcentral Texas. The principal cash crops were cotton, corn, and wheat. According to Green (1977:135), almost 40% of all farmers in Texas were tenants during the 1880s. Two types of tenancy were common, cash and share. Cash tenants rented the property, equipment, and seed, while share tenants paid the owner with one third of the grain and one fourth of the cotton (or other cash crops) grown during the season. This arrangement intensified during a depression in the 1890s (Ferring and Reese 1982). Many small farm owners were forced into tenancy while others were forced off of their farms and into the cities. This problem began to resolve itself toward the end of the century.

Subsistence farming lasted into the late 1890s. As new markets became accessible by rail between 1875 and 1900, increasingly more land was put into cash crop production. Cattle and stock production was more intensive in the Grand Prairie region. The widespread adoption of barbed wire between 1875 and 1885 made the open range a thing of the past by the 1890s.

A New Century (1900 to Present)

The economic turbulence of the two decades following 1900 was caused in part by the unstable cotton economy nationwide, combined with land forfeiture and repossession. By 1910, over 50% of all farmers in Texas were tenants (Green 1977:135). Rising land values caused many landowners to demand cash payments in addition to the usual thirds and fourths crop payments. This, coupled with exorbitant interest rates, made it almost impossible for

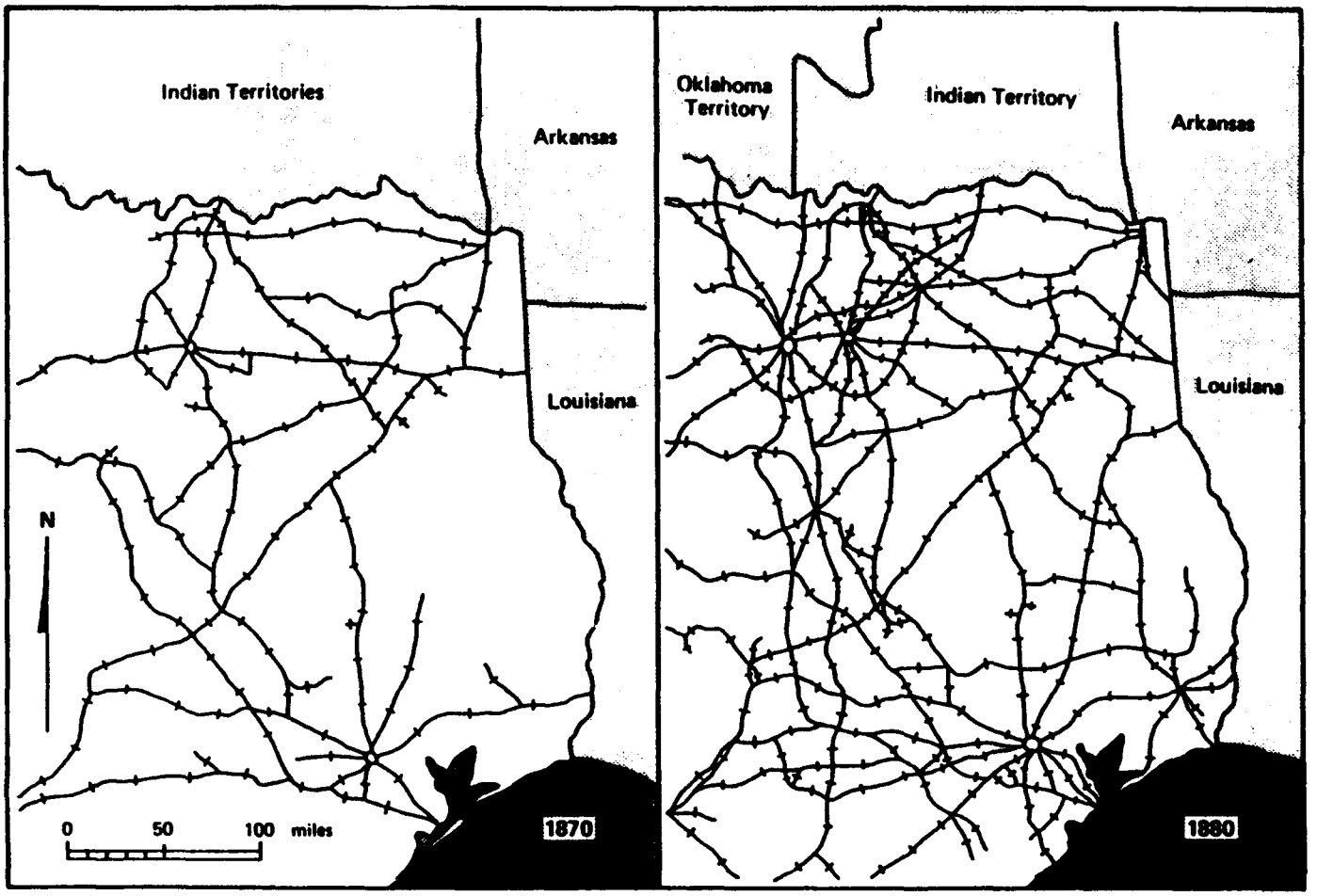

Figure 5.4 Growth of railroad lines in northcentral Texas (from Ferring and Reese 1982).

the average renter to get ahead (Ferring and Reese 1982).

This pattern continued through the 1920s when the availability of cheap farm labor brought a rise in tenant farming in the form of both cash cropping and sharecropping. By the mid 1930s, cotton was losing its importance as a cash crop in northcentral Texas. With increased mechanization and the low price of land, many farmers increased their land holdings, and the total number of farms dropped. After 1935, the proportion of farmers sharecropping, tenant farming, or cash renting dropped dramatically.

While war-related jobs and the oil industry provided relief from the economic hardships of falling farm crop prices, this relief was only temporary. Employment in the cities was an economic alternative chosen by many people in the project area. The rural population dropped as farmers converted to large-scale ranching or agribusiness or left their farms because small farms were no longer economically viable. As agriculture became more specialized, cattle and grain increased in importance. Few farmers continued to cultivate after World War II.

Historic Site Descriptions

by
Susan A. Lebo,
with contributions by Sylvia Kooren

Introduction

Eighty-five historic components were recorded during our pedestrian survey of the shoreline of Lewisville Lake (Figure 5.5). A small number of these components were previously recorded. Several components are located above the 532-ft contour, which marks the boundary of the project area. Some were found while obtaining access to project lands. A few sites located primarily outside the survey area were recorded, but because they have some features within project lands.

To avoid duplication, multicomponent sites are discussed in the prehistoric section or historic section, but not both. Multicomponent sites in the prehistoric section are those sites where it was determined that the prehistoric component exhibited greater integrity

or research potential than the historic. If the reverse occurred, the site was included in the historic section. Eighteen sites with historic components discussed in the prehistoric section include 41DN11, 41DN24, 41DN37, 41DN40, 41DN354, 41DN367, 41DN367, 41DN373, 41DN375, 41DN377, 41DN388, 41DN434, 41DN437, 41DN445, 41DN446, 41DN447, 41DN449, and 41DN454.

Historic components discussed in this section are presented sequentially by their Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL) designations. The descriptions are structured to provide a rapid overview of each site as well as detailed site information. General site data are encapsulated in table format at the beginning of each description, including information on USGS map quad, site type, elevation, vegetation, surface visibility, soil (Ford and Pauls 1980), cultural affiliation, and recommendations for further research. Following this, a detailed discussion is provided that describes site location, surface and subsurface features, site size, site age, previous and current research, site integrity, adverse impacts, potential research significance, and finally recommendations based on potential eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Project lands include portions of six USGS map quads, including Aubrey, Denton East, Denton West, Green Valley, Lewisville East, and Lewisville West. Historic site types include (a) artifact scatter, (b) farmstead, (c) cemetery, (d) dump, (e) bridge, and (f) unknown. Scatters are components represented by surface artifacts only. No features or subsurface deposits were found. Farmsteads have surface and/or subsurface features (e.g., well, root cellar, building foundation). Cemeteries include both designated, marked graveyards, as well as unmarked burials. Dumps are trash deposits containing whole items (e.g., bottles, tin cans), often not associated with site occupation. Bridges include all historic iron, wood, and concrete bridges. Unknown includes those sites where site function cannot be determined.

Elevation above mean sea level (MSL) and topography are determined from the USGS maps and survey observations. Vegetation and surface visibility are determined in the field. Soil association is generalized based on information provided in Soil Survey of Denton County, Texas (Ford and Pauls 1980). Cultural affiliation is based on archival, architectural, and artifact data. Recommendations are based on site age, integrity, research potential, and potential eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (see Site Significance Section for criteria).

Site locations and descriptions are based on USGS and historical maps and field observations. Historic maps used during the survey include a 1918 Denton County Soils Map, 1925 U.S. Geological Survey Map (McKinney 3c Quad), 1936 County Road Map, and 1946 USGS quad maps. These maps (see Appendix B) were used to help locate sites and to determine when identified sites were occupied.

Feature and artifact descriptions are based on field observations and/or laboratory analysis. Machine made bottles are designated "MM" in all artifact tables. Determination of site integrity was based on several criteria: presence or absence of undisturbed surface and buried deposits, surface features, and architectural remains. Four designations were used to identify integrity: (1) none, (2) poor, (3) low-moderate, and (4) moderate. "None" designates sites with no intact deposits, while "poor" means surface features, and disturbed surface and/or no buried deposits. "Low-moderate" means some disturbance, features, and possible buried deposits. "Moderate" means minimal disturbance, features, and buried deposits.

Adverse impacts were determined by field observation as well as assessment of location and elevation relative to the proposed floodpool (532-ft contour). Impacts include shoreline erosion, wave action, inundation, removal, and damage resulting from recreational activities.

Determination of potential research significance was based on NRHP Criteria: (1) eligibility for NRHP based on historic content, context, and integrity, (2) ability to yield significant new information, and (3) ability to address major research questions (see research design). Sites that exhibited potential were ranked from "low" to "good" and were recommended for testing. Sites that did not meet the criteria for nomination to the NRHP were not recommended for further work.

Dating Historic Assemblages

The date ranges, like the archaeological assessments discussed above, are preliminary assessments for each site. Few sites had extant architecture, and the recovered artifacts were primarily from surface scatters. Buried deposits were not found at many sites. Estimates for initial occupation and the duration of occupation were obtained using historical map data and by calculating mean ceramic and bottle glass beginning dates. These dates reflect the "best estimate" of when a site was occupied. They are not meant to be used as "absolute" dates.

Mean beginning dates (MBD) were obtained for each historic site (although in some cases the samples were too small) based on three artifact categories: refined earthenwares, stonewares, and bottle glass. Separate MBD values were obtained for each category. A combined MBD value was also obtained. Each MBD value was determined by summing the beginning date for each diagnostic artifact (by category) and dividing by the number of artifacts. The formula used is:

$$MBD = \frac{SUM\ (x_i..x_n)}{N}$$

Mean beginning dates were calculated instead of median beginning dates because they are not

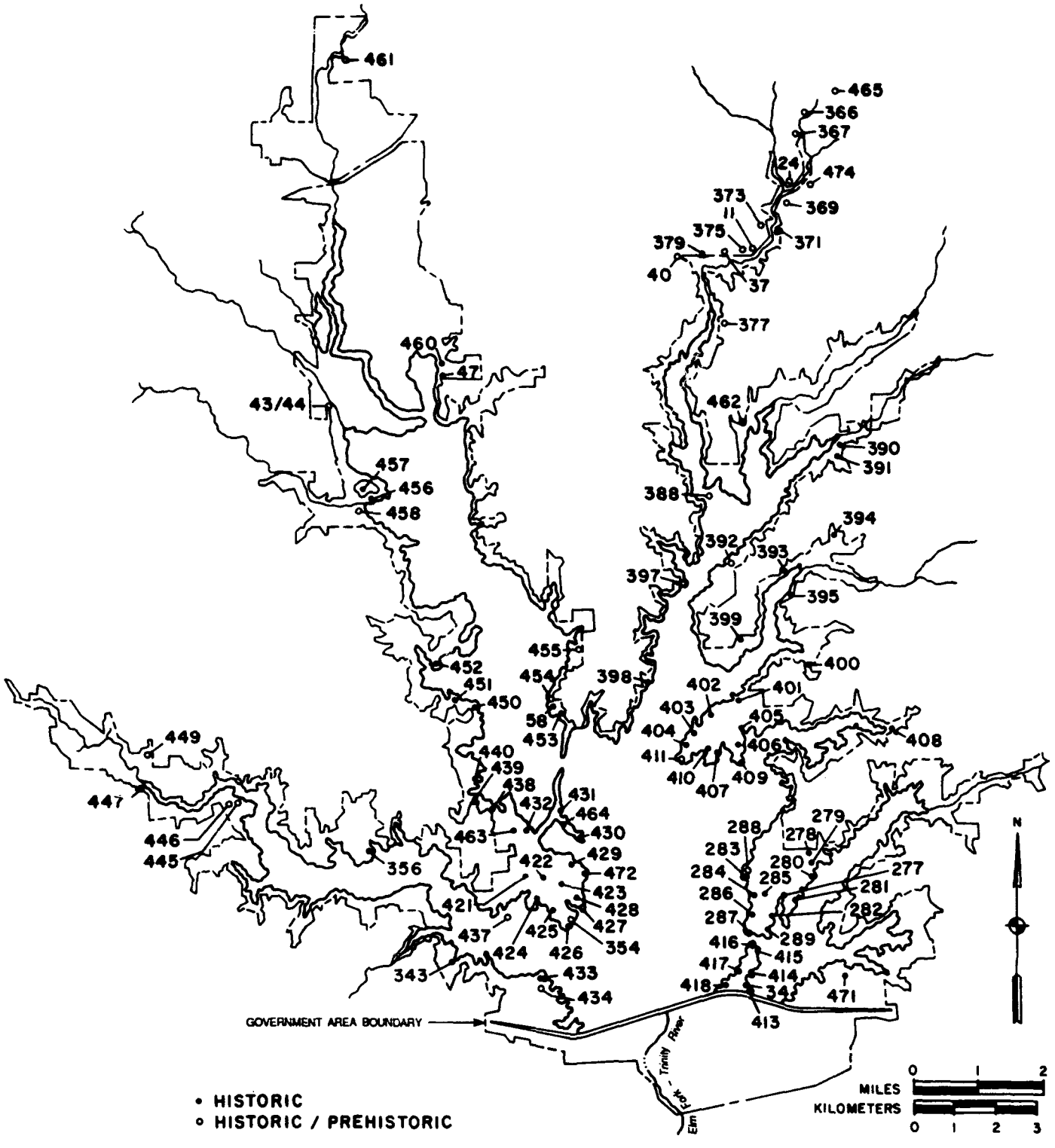

Figure 5.5 Distribution of historic components in study area.

influenced by how long a type was available. The beginning dates assigned to each type are popularity dates (i.e., when they were most commonly purchased), rather than manufacturing dates (i.e., when they were first available) (Moir 1982). Popularity dates provide a more reliable date range for artifacts because there is often a "lag" between when a product first becomes available and when it is purchased. This lag is probably greatest in rural areas where access to new products is more limited than in urban areas. In addition, many rural families may tend to continue to use traditional products long after new ones become available.

Using a sample of 10 artifacts, a comparison of the dates obtained using date ranges, mean beginnings, and median dates is shown in Table 5.4. These data indicate that mean beginning dates provide the "best estimate" of when a site was initially occupied. Median dates provide a mid-point for the date range indicated by the artifacts, while simple date ranges provide too broad a range, yielding dates well before initial occupation. Mean beginning dates most closely correlated with archival data.

The combined MBD values obtained were used as reasonable estimates for initial occupation. Variability was evident between the MBD values obtained for different artifact categories. This variability is the result of differences in the accuracy with which we currently are able to date specific artifact types. A standard chronology is just now being developed for stonewares (Lebo 1987a, 1988). Alternatively, numerous diagnostic attributes can be used to provide narrow date ranges for bottle glass not currently possible for refined earthenwares or stonewares.

Table 5.4

Comparison of Date Ranges, Mean Beginning Dates, and Median Dates (n=10)

Artifact Category	N	Date Range	Mean Beginning	Median Date
Blue-tinted vitr. ironstone	2	1850-1910		1880
Blue-tinted non-vitr. ironstone	2	1850-1910		1880
Blue-tinted whiteware	2	1880-1930		1905
White whiteware	2	1890-present		1940
Ivory-tinted whiteware	1	1920-1950		1935
Fiesta	1	1930-1960		1945
Results		1850-present	1879	1899

Site Descriptions

The historic site descriptions are presented below in alphanumeric order based on TARL number. The prehistoric and historic artifacts collected are presented in table format for each site. Discussions of the historic sites in Wynnwood Park are presented in Cliff and Moir (1985). The artifact collections made during our brief reconnaissance of Wynnwood Park to assess current conditions are listed in Appendix E.

The abbreviation "MM" is used in all artifact tables to refer to machine-made bottles, while nondiagnostic bottles are identified as "nondiag." Unidentifiable sherds are labeled "unid."

41DN34

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5, #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	515 ft
Vegetation	Oak, willow, grasses
Surface Visibility	60-90% near shoreline
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (early twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the southern tip of a small peninsula situated on the eastern side of a large peninsula extending north from Lewisville Dam. No features were recorded. A scatter of historic artifacts were found within the shoreline. The east margin of the site has been eroded. No *in situ* cultural deposits were found within the shoreline area or to the west. The present size of the site, based on the surface scatter is approximately 20 m by 15 m. The original site area is unknown. The site probably extended east and is underwater.

This site has been designated 41DN34 because its location overlaps that recorded for prehistoric site 41DN34, which was previously recorded (Carolyn Spock 1986). However, no prehistoric component was relocated. Two shovel test pits were excavated between the reported location for 41DN34 and the historic artifact scatter, but no cultural material was found. The subsurface integrity within these units was good. Two additional shovel test pits were excavated near the shoreline within the artifact scatter. Both were sterile.

The following historic cultural materials were recovered from the surface:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	3 refined earthenware	
	2 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1990
	1 porcelain	
	3 bottle glass	
	1 aqua MMbase with valve mark	1930-1945
	1 manganese MM base	1910-1920
	1 aqua nondiag.	
STP 1-4	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1900	(n=3)
bottle glass	1920	(n=2)
combined	1908	(n=5)

The assemblage is small and includes primarily twentieth century domestic artifacts.

Historic Map Research: The site appears on the 1918, 1925, 1936, and 1946 maps. A farmstead is shown at this location on each. Based on these data and the artifact assemblage, the site was probably occupied during the early twentieth century and was abandoned after 1946.

Previous and Current Research: Site 41DN34 was previously recorded but a form could not be found on file at TARL (Carolyn Spock 1986). This site was designated as part of 41DN34 as requested by Carolyn Spock. Our survey work focused on a surface survey, excavation of two shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic historic artifacts within the beach. The site was revisited in 1987, and two additional shovel test pits were excavated.

Site Integrity: Poor. No evidence of an *in situ* prehistoric component was found. The historic scatter probably extended east and is now underwater. No *in situ* deposits associated with the farmstead indicated on the historic maps were found.

Adverse Impact: The surface scatter will be completely inundated when the lake level rises. Recent debris has washed up on the beach in this area.

Potential Significance: None. Current information indicates that this site was a rural farmstead that was occupied sometime during the early twentieth century. No *in situ* deposits associated with this domestic site were found. Site 41DN34 does not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric component was not relocated.

Recommendations: *No further work.*

41DN43/44

Map Quad	Denton East 7.5, #3397-114
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead, Prehistoric lithic scatter
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-550 ft
Vegetation	Oak, bois d'arc, greenbriar, grasses
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey complex, 2-5% slopes
Topography	Upland Ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1890s-1940)
Recommendations	Limited testing

Description: The site is located between Cooper Creek and Pecan Creek, just north of a housing development. The site is situated on a slope, and the current site area is approximately 120 m north-south by 100 m east-west. A single uncut sandstone foundation with concrete and machine-made bolt reinforcements was identified at the southern edge of the site. This structure is twentieth century in age, and its function is unknown. It is in poor condition and too small to have served as a room on a larger structure. The site area around this structure was extremely overgrown with high grass, weeds, and greenbriars, and no other cultural material was visible. A small number of uncut sandstone blocks were found northeast of this structure. This scatter is adjacent to an eroded two-track road that bisects the site. A small concentration of historic artifacts were found within this road area. Similar concentrations were not visible in the other road areas, suggesting that this scatter was associated with the sandstone structure. Isolated artifacts were recorded in eroded areas downslope.

Insufficient data were recovered to assess intrasite patterning and stratigraphy at the site. Shovel test pit data indicate that *in situ* deposits exist and may be distributed over a broad area.

The following historic cultural materials were recovered:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 coarse earthenware	
	1 buff flowerpot with interior and exterior glazing and relief molding	
	16 refined earthenware	
	1 imitation flow blue	1890-1925
	2 ironstone whiteware	1840-1910
	1 blue-tinted vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with thin band	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with floral decalcomania	1895-1950
	1 light-ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1990
	2 light-ivory-tinted whiteware with floral decalcomania	1920-1950
	1 light-ivory-tinted whiteware with stencil	1920-1990
	2 unknown	
	1 unknown with stencil	
	1 unknown with gilding	1890-1990
	1 fiesta with relief molding, scalloped rim, and gilding	1930-1960
	11 stoneware	
	3 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	2 salt/salt	
	1 unglazed/salt	1850-1900
	2 natural clay/bristol	1890-1915
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt blue	1915-1990
	4 porcelain	
	23 bottle glass	
	3 clear MM beverage bases with stippling	1940-1990
	1 clear MM beverage continuous-thread rim	1919-1990
	4 aqua MM continuous-thread fruit jar rims	1905-1935
	1 manganese MM beverage base with owen's ring	1910-1920
	2 brown MM crown-cap beverage rims	1905-1990
	1 aqua MM beverage base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal base with maker's mark	1954-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 ash tint MM base with valve mark	1930-1945
	2 clear nondiag.	
	2 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 dark olive nondiag.	
	1 cobalt blue nondiag.	

	2 ash-tint nondiag.	1915-1990
	4 table glass	
	1 machine-cut nail	
	5 building material	
	1 painted asbestos frag.	
	1 bathroom tile frag.	
	2 ceramic pipe frags.	
	1 porcelain fixture frag.	
	1 personal item	
	1 slip-cast figurine (horse)	
STP 1-2	Sterile	
STP 3	1 bottle glass	
	1 clear nondiag.	
STP 4	1 bottle glass	
	1 clear nondiag.	
STP 5-7	Sterile	
STP 8	2 bottle glass	
	2 brown nondiag.	
	1 prehistoric (lithic)	
STP 9-23	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1892	(n=13)
stoneware	1882	(n=9)
bottle glass	1914	(n=19)
combined	1900	(n=41)

The artifact assemblage comprises a variety of domestic items associated with a farmstead initially occupied ca. 1890s, including stonewares produced in Denton County potteries, decorated and undecorated refined earthenwares, and machine made bottle glass. A prehistoric lithic flake was found in STP 8, and a small number were evident in eroded areas. This information suggests that a prehistoric component may also occur.

Historic Map Research: The site appears on the 1918 and 1936 maps. A farmstead is shown at this location on both. The site was located outside the area depicted on the 1925 map, and the farmstead is not recorded on the 1946 map. This information indicates that the site was probably abandoned during the 1940s.

Previous and Current Research: Two sites were previously recorded in this vicinity (41DN43 and 41DN44). No site forms were on file at TARL (Carolyn Spock 1986). Nunley (1973) recorded that 41DN43 was reported by the Richland Archaeological Society. It was characterized as a prehistoric surface scatter, which had been disturbed by bulldozer and plow. The site was not under cultivation when it was recorded. Flakes, chips, and burned rock were noted. 41DN44 was described by Nunley (1973) as badly eroded. Large portions of the site were covered by "modern junk and trash". Historic "junk", flint chips and tools, and ferruginous sandstone tools were recorded. The site was interpreted as a possible Archaic occupation. Site 41DN43 was recorded at the 530-ft elevation, and 41DN44 at the 570-ft elevation. The historic component overlaps both.

Survey work at the site included excavation of 23 shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts exposed in the roadbed northeast of the structure and east of the sandstone outcrop.

Site Integrity: The soil profiles in the shovel test pits indicated good subsurface integrity. The distribution of historic surface artifacts and features suggest that the historic occupation was located near the upper elevation of the site, on the south side. The distribution of the prehistoric component was not determined. Information recorded by Nunley (1973) indicates that it extends from the lower elevation at the north to the upper elevation at the south. Further work will be necessary to determine the integrity of this component.

Adverse Impact: The site has been impacted by down-slope erosion enhanced by human activity. The site will be further impacted by this activity, along with partial inundation, wave action, and shoreline erosion at the lower elevation when the lake level rises. Additional human activity, including trash dumping and recreation are expected to seriously impact the southern site area.

Potential Significance: This site contains evidence of a farmstead occupation that spanned between ca. 1890s and 1940s with subsurface integrity in areas not impacted by erosion. As such, this site has potential for yielding information about twentieth-century lifeways. The research potential of the prehistoric component(s) is unknown at this time.

Recommendations: Limited testing is recommended to determine if the historic farmstead and the prehistoric component(s) are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN47

Map Quad	Denton East 7.5', #3397-114
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead Prehistoric artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	540 ft-570 ft
Vegetation	Locust, oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	90%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey complex, 2-5% slopes
Topography	Upland Ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (early twentieth century-recent)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is situated on the southern end of an upland ridge terrace above the Elm Fork floodplain. The current site area is approximately 70 m north-south by 30 m east-west. Surface features include a concrete and cinderblock house foundation located on the southern edge of the site. The house burned. Three frame roofs with asphalt shingles are present on the western edge of the site near a two-

track road and the exposed floodplain. Also in this area are an uncut mortared sandstone rubble pile and a concrete foundation with steps below it. A chicken coop is located north of the burned house foundation, south of the roof debris and the second foundation. A small standing wooden shed is also present in this area. Recent trash piles dot the western edge of the site and contain cinderblocks, brick, and wood.

Historic Map Research: The site is recorded on the 1918, 1936, 1946, and 1960 maps. Four structures are present on the 1960 map.

Previous and Current Research: According to Nunley (1973) the site was reported by Stephenson (1948b). It was recorded as an "open occupational area" characterized by one Gary, one Ellis, one arrowpoint fragment, one large drill, and three pieces of hematite. It was recorded at the 510-ft elevation and was submerged when visited by Nunley (1973).

No prehistoric component was identified in the area above lake level. The historic farmstead recorded here as part of 41DN47 was not noted by Stephenson (1948b) or Nunley (1973) and may actually be situated north of the prehistoric site. Because of the recent age of the historic component, no shovel test pits were dug and no surface artifacts were collected.

Site Integrity: None. The archaeological integrity of the site has been removed. No archaeological potential is evident.

Adverse Impacts: The historic site has been impacted by erosion, recent burning of the house, and trash dumping. It will not be directly affected by the rise in the lake level since it is above the 532-ft contour. It may be impacted by recreational or pedestrian traffic. The prehistoric component is underwater.

Potential Significance: Low. This historic site was occupied until recently and contains little archaeological integrity or potential. It does not meet the criteria for eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric scatter also does not meet eligibility requirements.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN58

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead, Prehistoric campsite
Elevation above MSL	520 ft
Vegetation	Mesquite, grasses
Surface Visibility	20%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1875-1940), Prehistoric (Late Prehistoric)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the west edge of Camp Dallas peninsula, approximately 500 m southwest of the town of Camp Dallas. Camp Lucille is approximately 1000 m to the southeast and the site area appears to be about 10 m above the present water level of Lewisville Lake (510-ft contour). 41DN58 is situated on the margin of a densely vegetated upland forest area and is marked by a moderate slope to the water on the west side. The present site area is approximately 100 m by 100 m and appears to have extended further west, but is now underwater. An eroded two-track road bisects the site on both the west and east.

The majority of the surface artifacts occur in this road. The remaining areas of the site are densely covered with grass, and the ground surface was not exposed. A collapsed cellar is present on the north end of the site, and wood from a collapsed outbuilding occurs east of the road. No other features were recorded. The former house location and well were not located. A depression south of the cellar was noted, but could not be clearly discerned. The historic artifact assemblage consisted of a wide variety of domestic items ranging in age from ca. 1880 to 1950. Trash dumping activity was noted within the cellar depression and included metal stove parts, metal tools and other remains, tin cans, and bottle glass. The sheet refuse deposit contained ceramic tablewares, stonewares, bottle glass, firearms, metal remains, and architectural items. Shovel test pits excavated at the site indicated shallow deposits.

The following historic artifacts were recovered:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	4 refined earthenware	
	3 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 unknown	
	4 stoneware	
	3 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	5 bottle glass	
	1 manganese nonapplied turn-molded medicinal rim	1880-1910
	2 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	2 brown nondiag.	
	7 household items	
	7 stove parts	
	1 personal item	
	1 jeans rivet "HEADLIGHT"	
STP 1	2 household items	
	2 stove parts	
STP 2	Sterile	
STP 3	1 bottle glass	
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
STP 4-6	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1886	(n=3)
stoneware	1868	(n=4)
bottle glass	1880	(n=4)
combined	1875	(n=11)

These results indicate that the site was probably initially occupied ca. 1875. The datable assemblage is

small and does not include the more recent trash scatters mentioned above.

A prehistoric component was also recorded and included material associated with the Late Prehistoric (?) Period. An Edwards(?) chert arrowpoint base with square side-notching, and several chert and quartzite flakes were found.

Historic Map Research: The historic farmstead at this site is recorded on the 1918 and 1936 maps. It was not present on the 1946 and 1960 maps indicating it was abandoned around 1940. It was located outside the area represented by the 1925 map.

Previous and Current Research: The site was recorded by Stephenson (1948b) and Nunley (1973). It was identified as a "typical Henrietta Focus" occupation containing points, sherds, and drills (Nunley 1973). The site was relocated during our pedestrian survey of the lake shoreline. Survey work included excavation of six shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of the historic surface artifacts and all prehistoric artifacts.

Site Integrity: Poor. The shovel test pits excavated at the site indicated good subsurface integrity within areas that had not been impacted by erosion. However, current data indicate that only 50% to 60% of the site area remains.

Adverse Impacts: Erosion and colluvial activity has impacted up to 50% of the site, and historic plowing activity has affected the western and northern areas. The site will be subjected to increased beach erosion when the water level of Lewisville Lake rises.

Potential Significance: Poor. The farmstead associated with 41DN58 was occupied from ca. 1875 to 1940 and has been seriously impacted by erosion. The prehistoric component, a possible short-term campsite, has also been seriously impacted. Current information indicates that this site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN366

Map Quad	Aubrey 7.5', #3396-232
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead, Prehistoric lithic scatter
Elevation above MSL	565 ft
Vegetation	Pecan, Oak, Elm, Willow, grasses
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880s-1950s) Prehistoric (unknown)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located approximately 2 km west of FM 1382 and 2 km south-southeast of the town of Spring Hill. The confluence of Little Elm Creek and Pecan Creek is about 1 km south of the site. The site is situated on the top of an upland ridge well located for exploiting a variety of vegetation zones prehistorically. The site is multicomponent, containing evidence of both prehistoric and historic occupations. A small depression, a possible cellar, is located in the southern site area. No prehistoric features occur. Historic artifacts are scattered over the ridge area, including an iron bed post and Model A car parts. A prehistoric lithic scatter occurs on the slope. The current site area is about 250 m north-south by 100 m east-west.

The prehistoric artifacts include a light scatter of chert and Ogallala quartzite lithic debris:

Prov.	Material
surface	fire-cracked rock (54 grams)
	1 large interior chert flake
	2 small interior chert flakes
	1 small cortex chert flake
	2 large interior quartzite flakes
	3 small interior quartzite flakes
	1 large cortex quartzite flake
	1 small cortex quartzite flake
	2 quartzite chunks

The historic artifacts include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	4 refined earthenware	
	2 blue nonvitrified ironstone with scalloped rim	1850-1910
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 unknown (stained)	
	8 stoneware	
	6 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	11 bottle glass	
	1 opaque white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
	1 aqua MM medicinal body	1910-1988
	1 colored milk glass nondiag.	
	4 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	2 aqua nondiag.	
	1 cobalt blue nondiag.	
	1 window glass	
	1 machine-made brick	
	6 household items	
	6 stove parts	
	1 tool	
	1 axe head	
	6 prehistoric lithics	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1863	(n=3)
stoneware	1893	(n=8)
bottle glass	1883	(n=6)
combined	1884	(n=17)

These results indicate that the site was probably initially occupied around 1885.

Historic Map Research: The historic farmstead at this site is recorded on the 1918, 1936, and 1946 maps. It was not present on the 1960 map, indicating it was abandoned ca. 1950s. It was located outside the area represented by the 1925 map.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a representative sample of the historic surface artifacts, and all prehistoric artifacts. No shovel test pits were excavated because the site is located on private land.

Site Integrity: Poor. The site has been impacted by erosion, clearing, plowing, and cattle grazing.

Adverse Impacts Continued erosion and grazing will further impact the site. It is located outside the project boundary (i.e., above 532-ft contour) and will not be directly impacted when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: Poor. The farmstead associated with 41DN366 was occupied from ca. 1880s to 1950s and has been seriously impacted by erosion. The prehistoric component, a possible short-term campsite, has also been seriously impacted. Current information indicates that this site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN371

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Mesquite, grasses
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 5-15% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1895-1940)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is situated on the southwest slope of a terrace that projects into the Little Elm floodplain on the east side of Little Elm Creek. The town of Navo and Highway 380 are about 4 km south of the site, and Elm Ridge Church is 2 km southeast. The eastern side of Little Elm Creek floodplain is on the western margin of the site. The surface of the site has a moderate slope, and the site was located to take advantage of the extensive bottomlands for cultivation. The current site area is about 20 m by 20 m and probably represents the original house yard. The farmstead dates ca. 1895 to 1940. Surface features include a cellar, windmill, and a dirt two-track road. Several old gas cooking stoves are also present within the yard. A barbed-wire fence bounds the area on the north.

The cellar, shaped like a keyhole, is unique to the project area. This style is not common in northcentral Texas. It has been recorded at the Penn Farmstead (41DN192) in the Joe Pool Lake area and at several standing houses in Cedar Hill. Present information indicates that the source of this style is in the Midwest, particularly Illinois, and is reminiscent of early icehouses in that area. The cellar is constructed of machine-made brick stamped DIAMOND with a poured, conical brick roof. The roof has collapsed. The former house area is marked by sandstone blocks that may have been used as piers and a machine-made brick scatter. Sandstone piers to a second structure occur to the east, and the two are separated by windmill debris. An old southwest-northeast trending access road bisects the site.

The following historic artifacts were recovered at 41DN371:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	4 refined earthenware	
	3 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	3 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 bristol/no exterior	1900-1990
	12 bottle glass	
	1 light green MM beverage base with valve mark	1930-1945
	1 translucent white milk glass MM whole cosmetic with maker's mark	1920-1930
	1 clear MM jug rim with handle	1910-1990
	1 aqua MM medicinal body	1910-1990
	1 translucent white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1910-1930
	2 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	2 aqua nondiag.	
	3 brown nondiag.	
	1 window glass	
	1 thin and heavy metal frag.	
	1 household item	
	1 stove part stamped "1881"	
STP A1	Sterile	
STP A2	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue-tinted vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	2 tin can frags.	
STP A3	1 window glass	
STP A4	2 building material	
	2 plain wire frags.	
STP A5	Sterile	
STP B1	1 stoneware	
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
STP B2	2 wire nails	
	1 tin can frag.	
STP B3	Sterile	
STP B4	1 machine-cut nail	
STP B5	Sterile	
STP C1	Sterile	
STP C2	2 bottle glass	
	2 clear nondiag.	
STP C3	1 bottle glass	
	1 brown nondiag.	
	1 thin metal frag.	
STP C4	Sterile	
STP C5	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1880	(n=5)
stoneware	1894	(n=4)
bottle glass	1906	(n=7)
combined	1895	(n=16)

These results indicate a mean beginning date of ca. 1895. The surface features, including the cellar, also reflect a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date. The site has been affected by erosion.

Historic Map Record: The farmstead at 41DN371 was recorded on the 1918 and 1936 maps. It was located outside the area depicted on the 1925 map and was abandoned by the early 1940s. It was not shown on the 1946 or 1960 maps.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. It occurs above the 532-ft contour and is located on private property outside the project survey area. Survey work included excavation of 15 shovel test pits and recovery of a representative surface collection from the eroded terrace edge.

Site Integrity: Low-moderate. A low- to moderate-artifact-density sheet-refuse midden is present. Downslope erosion has impacted the site. The area outside the house yard may have been plowed. Little post-occupational debris was noted within the site area. A large modern dump is located south of the site. It has not directly impacted the site.

Adverse Impacts: Colluvial activity, erosion, and plowing have affected the site. Continued erosion is expected. The site will not be directly affected by the planned lake level rise.

Potential Significance: Low-moderate. The site is a ca. 1895 to 1940 farmstead containing a relatively unique cellar, surface features, definable activity areas, and a sheet-refuse midden. This site is located outside the survey area and has been impacted by erosion and plowing.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN379

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	545 ft-555 ft
Vegetation	Willow, oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	20%
Soil Association	Birome fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (1890s-1940)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the east side of Running Branch Creek and approximately 365 m north of Fish Trap Road. The intersection of Running Branch Creek and Little Elm Creek is 250 m southeast of the site area. A recent mobile home is located on the upland edge above the site at a distance of 70 m to the southeast. Prehistoric site 41DN40 is located directly across Running Branch Creek to the west of the site. The present site area is approximately 70 m by 70 m and exhibits good intrasite patterning. A rock-lined well capped with DIAMOND bricks occurs in the center of the site and stands about 1m above the ground surface. The bottom half of the well was constructed using handmade brick. A cellar depression is located south of the well at the edge of the ridge slope. The house location was not found, but was probably closely associated with both features, and may have been situated between the two. A standing barbed-wire fences extend along the north and east site margins.

The historic assemblage recovered during survey includes:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	7 refined earthenware	
	1 blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 blue-tinted whiteware with floral decalcomania	1895-1930
	3 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with transfer	1890-1990
	1 light-ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1990
	7 stoneware	
	5 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 bristol/bristol spatter	1915-1990
	1 bristol with relief and banding/ no exterior	1915-1990
	1 porcelain	
	32 bottle glass	
	5 opaque white milk-glass fruit jar inset caps	1870-1930
	1 clear MM beverage base with maker's mark	1916-1929
	2 translucent white milk glass fruit jar inset caps	1870-1930
	1 aqua MM fruit jar base with valve mark	1930-1945
	1 manganese MM beverage base	1910-1920
	1 aqua MM fruit jar base with valve mark	1930-1945
	1 aqua MM medicinal base	1910-1990
	1 brown post-bottom plate beverage base with maker's mark	1881-1900
	1 clear nonapplied turn-molded condiment rim	1880-1910
	2 clear MM bases with owen's ring	1910-1990
	9 clear nondiag.	
	8 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	2 aqua nondiag.	
	1 table glass	
	1 lamp glass	
	1 personal item	
	1 jean rivet	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1894	(n=7)
stoneware	1904	(n=7)

bottle glass	1888	(n=24)
combined	1892	(n=38)

No shovel test pits were excavated because the site is on private land above the impact area. The surface artifact assemblage contained late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century domestic items, including architectural remains, personal items, stonewares, bottle glass, and refined earthenwares.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is recorded at this location on the 1918 and 1936 maps. The site was located outside the area shown on the 1925 map and was abandoned before 1946. It does not appear on the 1946 or 1960 maps. Based on these data, the artifact assemblage, and surface features, the farmstead was probably occupied between the 1890s and 1940.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included the recovery of representative surface artifacts from the eroded dirt roads.

Site Integrity: Poor. Several surface features were recorded (i.e., cellar and well). The subsurface deposits were not tested. Surface disturbances, primarily slope erosion and terracing, have reduced site integrity.

Adverse Impacts: Colluvial activity, slope wash, and several roadbeds have impacted the site. The site appears to have been used as pasture for some time and may have been plowed. The site will be subject to continued erosion.

Potential Significance: Low. Current data indicated that the occupation of this site may have been less than 40 years. It was abandoned before 1946 and is represented by a cellar and a well. Because of extensive slope erosion, potential recovery of significant, *in situ* deposits is low.

Recommendations: No further work. The site will not be directly impacted by the planned lake level rise. It is located over 20 ft above the proposed floodpool.

41DN390

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-535 ft
Vegetation	Locust, hackberry, oak, cedar, grasses
Surface Visibility	35%
Soil Association	Ovan clay, frequently flooded
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1900-1950)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on a terrace overlooking the floodplain of Panther Creek. It is situated about 250 m north of site 41DN391, 130 m west of a north-south trending two-track road, and 125 m south of Panther Creek. The present site area is about 50 m north-south by 85 m east-west. A cellar depression is located near the center of the site. A well pipe is located to the south, a brick and artifact surface scatter to the south, and a metal watering trough and feeder to the far west. Several barbed-wire fences bisect the site north-south and east-west. A metal water trough is located outside a fence in the southeast site area. Several wooden posts to a north-south trending fence line were found in the eastern site area.

The historic material recovered from 41DN390 includes:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	5 stoneware	
	2 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	2 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt blue	1915-1990
	2 porcelain	
	3 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM whole bottle with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 clear MM whole bottle with maker's mark	1925-1990
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	6 table glass	
	1 personal item	
	1 slip-cast doll frag.	
	1 electrical	
	1 light fixture	
STP 1-12	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1890	(n=1)
stoneware	1893	(n=5)
bottle glass	1918	(n=2)
combined	1899	(n=8)

The artifact assemblage included primarily late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century remains, yielding a mean beginning date of 1899. No cultural material was found in the 12 shovel test pits.

Historic Map Research: The site appears on the 1918, 1936, and 1946 maps. No structures were shown on the 1960 map, indicating it was abandoned between 1946 and 1960. It was located outside the area included on the 1925 map.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved excavation of 12 shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Archaeological integrity is poor. No subsurface cultural deposits were found.

Adverse Impacts: The southern site area may have been removed by landscape activity. Erosion and trash

dumping have severely impacted the site. The site will be affected by wave action and shoreline erosion when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: This site represents a ca. 1900 to 1950s farmstead. Part of the site has been removed, and erosion has reduced the archaeological integrity of the site. This site does not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No additional work.

41DN391

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	530 ft-550 ft
Vegetation	Locust, bois d'arc, grasses
Surface Visibility	35%
Soil Association	Ovan clay, frequently flooded
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (1890s-1950s)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on a terrace above the floodplain of Panther Creek. It is situated approximately 500 m south of Panther Creek. A dirt, north-south trending two-track road provides access to the site. The present site area is about 40 m by 40 m. Features include a house mound and brick concentration near the center of the site. The brick is primarily machine-made. Some transitional handmade pieces also occur. South of this area is a windmill foundation, a possible well depression to the southwest, and a cellar. The well is filled in, and the cellar has collapsed. A wooden support post and large metal barrel hoops were found in the cellar depression. A possible flower bed and several wood fence posts occur north of the house mound. A two-track road is located east of the mound. Two metal water troughs occur in the southwestern part of the site. A concrete foundation to an unidentified structure occurs in the western site area. A post-1940s or 1950s trash dump is also located in this area.

The artifact assemblage included bottle glass, refined earthenwares, stoneware, table glass, and metal. The majority of the material dates before 1940, but the trash deposit and modern refuse indicate that post-occupation activities have impacted the site. An intact sheet-refuse midden was indicated in the shovel test pits.

The historic material recovered at 41DN391 includes:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	9 refined earthenware	
	2 blue-tinted vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	2 white whiteware	1890-1990
	3 white whiteware with floral decalcomania	1895-1950
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 unknown	
	1 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/no exterior	
	13 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM whole cosmetic bottle	1910-1990
	1 manganese MM rim	1910-1920
	1 clear MM cosmetic rim	1910-1990
	1 clear MM snuff jar base with sunburst pattern	1900-1990
	2 clear MM bases with stippling	1940-1990
	1 clear MM rim	1910-1990
	1 clear MM cosmetic base with maker's mark	1929-1990
	1 opaque white milk-glass MM rim	1910-1990
	1 opaque white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
	2 clear nondiag.	
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	5 table glass	
	1 personal item	
	1 child's tea set frag.	
STP 1	Sterile	
STP 2	1 unid. glass	
STP 3	1 machine-made brick	
STP 4	1 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
STP 5-10	Sterile	
STP 11	1 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware with floral decalcomania	1895-1950
	1 wire nail	
	1 household item	
	1 furniture handle	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1882	(n=9)
bottle glass	1913	(n=10)
combined	1898	(n=19)

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1936, and 1946 maps. A windmill marks the site on the 1960 map. No other structures were present. This information, with the architectural data and artifact assemblage, indicate the site was probably occupied from the 1890s to 1950s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey included excavation of 11 shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Poor. Subsurface testing indicated an intact sheet-refuse midden. However, the site was occupied until the 1950s and includes several post-occupation trash dumps.

Adverse Impacts: Downslope erosion has impacted the north and west site areas. Continued erosion and recreational activity will further impact the site after the lake level rises. The site will not be inundated.

Potential Significance: Low. This site ca. 1890s to 1950s farmstead has poor archaeological integrity and

does not meet the criteria for eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN392

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter Prehistoric artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	525 ft-535 ft
Vegetation	Cottonwood, grasses
Surface Visibility	55%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (1860s to early 1900s) Prehistoric (unknown)
Recommendations	Testing

Description: The site is situated on a ridge point located on the east bank of Little Elm Creek and 135 m north of a trailer park in the town of Little Elm. The north site area slopes 8 to 10 degrees. Surface erosion has removed some of the A-horizon in this area. The southern site area on top of the ridge is relatively flat. Shovel testing indicated that the B-horizon has not been exposed in this area. No features were identified. A large surface scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts is present. The prehistoric material extended over an area measuring 140 m east-west by 85 m north-south. The historic overlapped the prehistoric, covering 115 m east-west by 75 m north-south.

The prehistoric assemblage contains flakes, projectile points, and other lithic tools, including:

Prov.	Material
surface	1 dart point, Ogallala quartzite, complete, Gary-like
	2 bifacial tools, Ogallala quartzite, knives, heavily worn
STP 3	1 large cortex quartzite flake

No ceramics were found. No prehistoric surface or subsurface features were found. This occupation has been tentatively identified as Archaic based on identification of a Gary-like point and the absence of ceramics (see Figure 4.3i-k).

The historic material collected at 41DN392 includes:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	12 refined earthenware	
	1 early transitional whiteware with transfer	1820-1870
	1 blue-tinted nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue-tinted vitrified ironstone with transfer	1850-1910
	1 blue-tinted vitrified ironstone with transfer and relief molding	1850-1910
	2 light-blue-tinted whiteware with transfer	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with hand painted motif	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with shell edge and relief molding	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with transfer	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with transfer and hand painted motif	1880-1930
	1 white whiteware with sponge and relief molding	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with sponge	1890-1990
	11 stoneware	
	2 alkaline/alkaline	1840-1900
	8 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 bottle glass	
	1 light-olive-green nondiag.	
STP 1-5	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1870	(n=12)
stoneware	1861	(n=11)
combined	1865	(n=23)

No historic material was found in the shovel test pits. No features or twentieth century remains were identified.

Historic Map Research: The site appears on the 1918 map but is absent on the 1925, 1936, 1946, and 1960 maps. This information indicates the site was abandoned before 1925. The absence of twentieth century material in the surface scatter suggests it was probably abandoned earlier.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of five units (auger and shovel test pits) and recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Low-moderate. The site has been impacted by downslope erosion. All artifacts recovered were collected from the surface except for a single flake found 6-7 cm below surface. The A-horizon is still intact within the area tested indicating that additional testing may reveal buried cultural deposits.

Adverse Impacts: Surface erosion and possible plowing and/or cultivation have impacted this site. Artifacts are moving down slope towards Panther Creek. Further testing is necessary to determine if these factors have significantly affected subsurface deposits. This site will be affected by continued erosion, inundation, and wave action. The site is located on a vacant lot adjacent to a trailer park. After the lake level rises, recreational activity will probably increase, further damaging the site.

Potential Significance: If intact subsurface deposits occur, this site provides an excellent opportunity to examine an early historic occupation dating between the 1860s and early 1900s. In the absence of *in situ* subsurface deposits, this site will

yield a surface collection for research of a poorly documented time period (pre-1880s) within the project area.

Recommendations: We recommend that this site be tested for eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. A testing program should be implemented to investigate both the prehistoric and historic components. This work should include a magnetometer survey to identify potential subsurface archaeological features.

41DN393

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-535 ft
Vegetation	Locust, pine, grasses
Surface Visibility	2%
Soil Association	Lewisville clay loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace edge
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880-recent)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: This site is located on a large peninsula on the northern side of Cottonwood Branch inlet. The site is situated on a terrace edge adjacent to the floodplain. The site includes two cellars and a well. One cellar has collapsed, and the second remains intact. It is constructed of poured concrete and was painted red. The well is comprised of machine-made brick capped with concrete. The house area was not found. According to Maxine Karr (personal communication 1986), the house was located south of the well and cellars.

Other features include an abandoned two-track road that bisects the site north-south and an elevated road located further west. This also runs north-south and is bounded on the west by a barbed wire fence. An extensive modern trash dump is located in a depression west of this fence as well as south of the cellars, where the house reportedly was located.

A single domestic surface artifact was found within the well and cellar area. This undisturbed area measured about 20 m east-west by 25 m north-south. Eleven shovel test pits were dug in this area. No collections were made in disturbed areas.

Historic artifacts collected at 41DN393 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
STP 1-3	Sterile	
STP 4	4 tin can frags.	
STP 5-6	Sterile	
STP 7	1 bottle glass	
	1 ash-tint MM base with valve mark	1930-1945
STP 8-10	Sterile	

The artifact sample recovered from these units in the well and cellar area is too small to yield meaningful dates for the site. Maxine Karr (personal communication 1986) reported that the site may have been occupied as early as 1880 and that the house was moved in 1974. The collapsed cellar may date to the early occupation while the second cellar dates to the later occupation.

Historic Map Research: The historic map data indicate that the farmstead was abandoned by 1960. A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1936, and 1946 maps. No structures are indicated on the 1960 map.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of 11 shovel test pits within the well and cellar area. No testing or collecting was done in disturbed areas.

Site Integrity: Good horizontal and vertical integrity was recorded in the area of the well and cellars. However, recent trash dumping activity has severely impacted the west and south portions of the site. Poor integrity was recorded in these areas.

Adverse Impacts: Adverse impacts include the removal of the house, placement of a two-track road between the cellars and the possible former house location, and recent trash dumping activity. Future impacts will probably include continued dumping activity, shoreline erosion, and periodic inundation of the southeastern site area.

Potential Significance: This site exhibits little archaeological value. No intact deposits dating to the initial occupation were found, and the later occupation area has been severely impacted by recent activities. In addition, the house has been moved off the site. This site does not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No additional work.

41DN394

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic unknown
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Locust, grasses
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 5-15% slopes
Topography	Drainage slope
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: This site is located on the west bank of a small drainage, approximately 35 m south of Highway 720. The concrete foundation of a structure remains. It is rectangular, approximately 20 m north-south by 7 m east-west, and has metal reinforcing bars in the floor and the north, south, and east walls. A possible door

opening occurs in the east wall. The west wall consists of five vertical posts and abuts an earth embankment. The concrete foundation does not extend to this side of the structure. The building function is unknown.

A barbed-wire fence is located between the structure and Highway 720 to the north. A shallow depression situated between the fence and road contains a metal water or sewer pipeline that appears to be modern.

No additional features were recorded. No artifacts were found. A single shovel test pit excavated within the structure was sterile.

Historic Map Research: The farmstead site is shown in this area on the 1918, 1936, and 1946 maps. No structure was recorded for this location on the 1960 map. No evidence of a farmstead was found during the survey.

Previous and Current Research: This site was unrecorded. Survey work involved documenting the building and excavation of a single shovel test pit.

Site Integrity: The integrity of the structure is poor. Site function was not determined. Subsurface integrity of the surrounding area was not tested and remains unknown at this time.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been impacted by downslope erosion. Future impacts will include continued erosion. The site will not be directly affected by pool rise.

Potential Significance: Unknown. The function of the structure could not be determined. It is twentieth century. Based on the poor integrity of this site no further work is recommended. No data were recovered indicating that the site meets the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN395

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic cemetery
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-540 ft
Vegetation	Grasses
Surface Visibility	70%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace slope
Cultural Affiliation	Historic cemetery (late 19th c. - present)
Recommendations	Document cemetery

Description: The Little Elm Cemetery is located on a terrace overlooking Cottonwood Branch on the east side of the reservoir. It is situated about 1.2 km southeast of Little Elm. It is located on a west-southwest-facing terrace slope. A chain-link fence surrounds the current cemetery grounds. The northwestern section, located within the survey area, was relocated by the U.S. Army Corps when Lewisville Lake Dam was constructed. This section measures approximately 80 m x 70 m. Broken vases, plastic flowers, stoneware and redware flower pots, and broken granite, concrete, brick, and marble markers were recorded within this area.

Previous and Current Research: This site was partially removed as a burial relocation project by the Corps in an effort to avoid inundation, slumping and/or erosion of grave locations associated with the Little Elm Cemetery. Survey work involved a surface reconnaissance of the removed portion of the cemetery.

Site Integrity: No integrity remains within the northwestern portion. The area within the chain-link fence is still used. The remainder of the cemetery is in use and is well maintained.

Adverse Impact: Northwest portion of the cemetery has been relocated. The remainder of the cemetery will not be adversely impacted by the planned lake level rise.

Potential Significance: This cemetery and others in the project area represent a poorly studied data base. Documentation of these sites can provide a wealth of information about family kinship; marriage, birth, and death patterns, religious and folk belief, traditional cemetery patterns, and data on early settlers.

Recommendations: We recommend that the cemetery be documented, including information on the layout of individual graves and family plots, gravestone inscriptions, stone types, fencing, mounding, and other beliefs expressed in the placement, orientation, and maintenance of graves.

41DN397

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter, Prehistoric lithic scatter
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Mesquite, grasses
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 5-15% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1870-1920s) Prehistoric (unknown)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on a modest slope of an upland ridge area approximately 500 m south of the FM 720 bridge on the eastern shore of Camp Dallas peninsula. The upland ridge forms a small projection into Lewisville Lake between two drainages. The site is situated at the end of a small, dirt road leading to the

steep cutbank of the beach. The current site area measures approximately 50 m by 50 m.

The location of the prehistoric occupation or activity area was not found. The surface scatter was located on an exposed slope. The area upslope was heavily vegetated. It was tested, but no material was found. The downslope area has been heavily impacted by erosion. The prehistoric assemblage includes several flakes.

A light historic surface scatter located south of the flake scatter was concentrated in an eroded road. This material reflects a late nineteenth-century to early 1900s domestic assemblage. Among the items found were stonewares produced at potteries in Denton County, undecorated and decorated refined earthenwares, bottle glass, and architectural remains. A few early twentieth century items were found along with modern debris. No features were found associated with the scatter. The former house location was not identified.

The historic material included:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	4 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone with blue transfer	1850-1910
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone with blue sponge	1850-1910
	1 light-ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1990
	3 stoneware	
	2 unglazed/salt	1850-1875
	1 salt/salt	
	3 machine-cut nails	
	4 wire nails	
	4 building material	
	1 door hinge	
	2 wood screws	
	1 fence staple	
	1 miscellaneous other	
	1 hard plastic frag.	
STP 1	Sterile	
STP 2	1 bottle glass	
	1 aqua nondiag.	
STP 3-6	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1875	(n=4)
stoneware	1850	(n=2)
combined	1867	(n=6)

Historic Map Research: A farmstead was shown at this location on the 1918 map. The site was located outside the area depicted on the 1925 map and was not on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps. This information indicates that the site was abandoned after 1918 but before 1936. This corresponds with the artifacts found at the site.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of all prehistoric surface artifacts, a representative sample of historic surface remains, and excavation of six shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: Poor. Both the prehistoric and historic assemblages lacked integrity. The former farmstead, including the sheet-refuse midden, may now be underwater.

Adverse Impacts: Erosion has seriously impacted the site. The site may have been plowed historically. In addition, part of the site may have been removed during the construction of modern houses in the area.

Potential Significance: None. Current information indicates that a ca. 1870s-1920s farmstead was located in this area. No *in situ* deposits were found. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. No *in situ* deposits were found associated with the prehistoric lithic scatter.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN398

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-525 ft
Vegetation	Grasses
Surface Visibility	2%
Soil Association	Heiden clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (1880/1890s-1930s)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is on the margin of a small upland ridge that extends into Lewisville Lake. It is located on a peninsula north of the old Garza-Little Elm dam, on the west side of the confluence of the Elm Fork of the Trinity and Little Elm Creek. Camp Dallas is almost directly west of the site on the west side of the peninsula. The site occurs in a recent housing development. It is located in the backyard of a modern home. The FM 720 bridge is approximately 2 km north of the site. The current site size is approximately 50 m by 50 m. It was probably much larger, extending east into Lewisville Lake. The surface scatter is located on the beach. No features were found. No intact subsurface cultural deposits were found.

The site is a scatter of domestic artifacts associated with a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farmstead. Recent material found associated with the modern house occupation was not collected. The historic material found at 41DN398 includes:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	8 refined earthenware	
	2 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with transfer	1890-1990
	4 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with transfer	1880-1930
	2 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900

1 no interior/alkaline?		
6 bottle glass		
1 aqua MM medicinal base with valve mark		1930-1945
1 manganese nondiag.		1880-1920
1 clear nondiag.		
3 aqua nondiag.		
STP 1-5 Sterile		

Mean Beginning Dates:

refined earthenware	1884	(n=8)
stoneware	1865	(n=1)
bottle glass	1905	(n=2)
combined	1886	(n=11)

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 map. It is absent on all later maps (1936, 1946, and 1960). It is located outside the area shown on the 1925 map. Based on this information and the artifact assemblage, the site was probably occupied between the 1880s or 1890s and 1930s.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of five shovel test pits and recovery of all historic surface artifacts within the beach area.

Site Integrity: No integrity remains. No subsurface cultural deposits associated with the early farmstead were found. The site is probably underwater or was removed when the modern house was built.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been removed or is underwater. A 100% sample was collected of the visible surface artifacts. The area will be affected by shoreline erosion and inundation.

Potential Significance: None. Current information indicates that the ca. 1880s or 1890s to 1930s farmstead located here has been removed. No integrity was found. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN399

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	530 ft-535 ft
Vegetation	Mesquite, hackberry, locust, greenbriar
Surface visibility	10%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge
Cultural affiliation	Historic (1890s-1950s)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the south end of the peninsula north of Lewisville State Park. It is situated about 750 m south of Highway 720 and the town of Little Elm. Access to the site is provided by a paved road that runs south from Highway 720 to the southern tip of the peninsula. The site is located directly east and adjacent to a barricade at the end of the road. The current site area is approximately 155 m east-west by 165 m north-south.

Five clusters of structures and surface features were recorded (Areas A-E), including Area B on the west, C on the north, A on the east, D in the northwest, and E to the south.

Area A is a poured concrete foundation to a large barn(?). It measures 15 m by 8 m. Several rooms have paved floors and concrete feeding troughs; others have dirt floors. A plank fence is located north of the barn, and a wire fence and corral area is to the east.

Area B is a paved machine-made brick walkway oriented north/south and is situated 27 m from the fireplace associated with the dwelling in Area D. East of the walkway is a possible well depression, a small shed structure, a chimney fall, a windmill, and an above-ground water tank. The well is located south of the outbuilding and west of the chimney fall. It is filled and measured approximately 1 m in diameter. The small outbuilding is represented by a series of wooden piers. The small diameter of these piers suggests that the sills did not bear a lot of weight, and the structure was lightly framed. The chimney fall consists of machine-made bricks stamped ACME and GLOBE and includes one stamped AUG 25, 1925. Several red fire-bricks also occur. This brick scatter appears to represent a hanging chimney rather than a fireplace. The windmill is represented by a concrete platform with a water pipe in the center. It measures 3 m by 3 m and is adjacent to an above-ground water tank supported by concrete footings and metal beams.

Area C is a concrete water trough that measures 5 m by 7 m. It is located between the house in Area B and the barn in Area A.

Area D is a second house area, including an *in situ* firebox and chimney fall, a mounded rectangular area with two definable driplines, remains of an old fence, and modern debris not associated with the farmstead. The firebox brick includes late, transitional handmade brick (ca.1890s), as well as machine-made varieties stamped DIAMOND and PALMER. The modern debris has been brought in from elsewhere and dumped. It includes rubble from a concrete bridge that was removed from the access road west of the site. Several large reinforced concrete sections measuring several meters in length occur. The top section of a well or cistern constructed of machine-made brick and capped with concrete is located in this debris. This well or cistern may have been associated with the house in Area D.

Two large concentrations of wooden piers to an outbuilding are in Area E. The building measured approximately 45 m by 6 m with a 12-m breezeway between the two pens or structures. Each measured approximately 15 m by 6 m. The piers are bois d'arc, approximately 12 to 15 cm in diameter, and are similar to the ones associated with the shed in Area B.

Current information indicates good intrasite patterning with definable surface features, and the

shovel test pits revealed intact subsurface deposits. Little material was found in the sheet refuse associated with the outbuildings. The artifact assemblage includes primarily early twentieth century refined earthenwares, stonewares, bottle glass, and architectural remains.

The historic artifacts recovered at 41DN399 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	14 refined earthenware	
	2 fiesta (colored whiteware)	1930-1960
	1 light-ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1990
	1 ironstone whiteware with transfer	1840-1910
	2 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with floral decalcomania	1895-1950
	1 white whiteware with floral decalcomania and scalloped rim	1895-1950
	1 white whiteware with floral decalcomania and relief molding	1895-1950
	2 white whiteware with transfer and relief molding	1895-1950
	2 blue-tinted nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 unknown (possible fiesta)	
	10 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/bristol	1890-1915
	4 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 alkaline/alkaline	1840-1900
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt blue	1915-1990
	1 natural clay/natural clay and salt	1890-1915
	7 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM base with owen's ring and maker's mark	1929-1990
	1 clear MM base	1910-1990
	1 clear interior-ribbed snuff jar base with sunburst pattern	1900-1990
	1 brown MM base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 light-green MM medicinal rim	1920-1940
	1 clear MM lightning-bail fruit jar rim	1910-1990
	1 clear MM body	1910-1990
	1 table glass	
	1 lamp glass	
	2 wire nails	
	2 heavy metal frags.	
STP 1	Sterile	
STP 2	1 wire nail	
	1 building material	
	1 mortar frag.	
STP 3	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	13 bottle glass	
	3 clear MM rim	1910-1990
	10 clear nondiag.	
	18 tin can frags.	
	1 household item	
	1 zinc fruit jar lid	
STP 4	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/bristol	1890-1915
	1 machine-made brick	
STP 5	1 wire nail	
	1 machine-made brick	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1885	(n=15)
stoneware	1888	(n=11)
bottle glass	1913	(n=10)
combined	1894	(n=36)

Historic Map Research: The 1918, 1936, and 1946 maps show a farmstead at this location. No structures occur at this location on the 1960 map. Based on this information and the artifacts, 41DN399 was probably occupied from the 1890s to 1950s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of five shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts from Area D.

Site Integrity: Surface features and good subsurface integrity occur.

Adverse Impacts: Area D has been minimally impacted by the dumping of debris associated with a former concrete bridge and the possible removal of the upper portion of a well or cistern. Little erosion was evident at the site. The site will be impacted by partial inundation and shoreline erosion.

Potential Significance: Poor. This site is a turn-of-the-century to ca. 1950s farmstead. It exhibits good surface and subsurface integrity. However, structures at the site appear to date primarily after 1930. No early occupation was found.

Recommendations: No further work. This site does not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN400

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	530 ft-550 ft
Vegetation	Locust, grasses, creeping vines
Surface Visibility	20%
Soil Association	Heiden clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century-recent)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: This site is located on a terrace slope of a small drainage. It is situated about 750 m northwest of the entrance to a housing development and 1.5 km northeast of the entrance to Lewisville State Park. Less than 5% of the site is within the 532-ft contour. The remainder of the site is located on private property above the 532-ft contour. A poured-concrete

foundation (function unknown) and a concrete water trough are located near the southern edge of the site and the project area boundary. The trough continues to be used. A partially fallen barbed-wire fence and a metal holding or stock tank also occur in this area.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1936, and 1946 maps. The site is still occupied. Based on this information and extant features, this site was probably occupied from the end of the nineteenth century to present.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Because the site is primarily located outside the project boundary and is still occupied, no shovel test pits were excavated, and no surface collection was made.

Site Integrity: The subsurface integrity of this site is unknown. However, based on the length of occupation, earlier components have either been removed or are masked by recent occupations.

Adverse Impacts: The site will not be directly affected by the proposed lake level rise. Erosion and continued occupation will continue to affect older components.

Potential Significance: Because of the continued occupation of this site up to the present and the absence of information on an early component, this site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN401

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Locust, bois d'arc, grasses
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880-1940)
Recommendations	Testing

Description: The site is located on a small, north-facing slope at the northern extent of Lewisville State Park. The current site area is approximately 130 m east-west by 60 m north-south based on surface features and shovel testing. Features include a small number of uncut sandstone blocks associated with the house mound. The mound is estimated to be 15 m by 15 m in size with a chimney base located in the southeast corner. The chimney base is comprised of brick rubble and sandstone and limestone blocks. Sandstone blocks occur on the south side of the mound and are probably associated with a porch. Several poured concrete footings occur. Metal support braces for a windmill located south of the dwelling remain. Several old fence lines crosscut the site, and a cellar occurs west of the windmill. A concrete water trough is situated on the far southwestern extent of the site, well outside the main sheet refuse area.

The artifact assemblage contains domestic materials ranging in age from ca. 1850 to 1920, with the majority dating 1880 to 1920. The refined earthenwares yielded a mean beginning date of 1873. Stonewares dated 1872, while bottle glass 1894. A combined mean beginning date of 1883 was obtained for the site. The historic assemblage recovered includes:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	9 refined earthenware	
	1 light-ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1990
	4 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with relief molding	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with relief molding and thin band	1880-1930
	1 unknown	
	7 stoneware	
	2 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 unglazed/natural clay	1850-1900
	1 bristol/no exterior	
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 bristol/unglazed	
	1 porcelain	
	15 bottle glass	
	1 aqua snap-case base	1850-1900
	1 clear MM dye or blacking rim	1901-1990
	1 MM condiment base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 manganese beverage with nonapplied lip and twisted neck	1880-1920
	1 clear MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1990
	1 opaque white milk-glass MM fruit jar inset cap	1910-1930
	2 manganese medicinal non-applied turn-molded lip rims	1880-1910
	1 cobalt-blue MM medicinal base with owen's ring and maker's mark	1910-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 clear MM beverage crown cap rim	1905-1990
	2 clear nondiag.	
	1 light-olive-green nondiag.	
	3 table glass	
	1 window glass	
	1 machine-made brick	
	1 machine, wagon, or hardware	
	1 threaded bolt	
	1 electrical item	
	1 battery core	
STP 1	Sterile	
STP 2	1 table glass	
	1 wire nail	
STP 3	1 stoneware	

	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
STP 4	1 bottle glass	
	1 ash-tint MM continuous thread fruit jar rim	1919-1990
	1 table glass	
STP5-12	Sterile	
STP 13	3 refined earthenware	
	2 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with relief molding and scalloped rim	1880-1930
	1 porcelain	
	9 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM condiment jar rim	1910-1990
	2 clear snap-case medicinal bases	1860-1900
	2 clear nondiag.	
	2 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	2 aqua nondiag.	
	1 table glass	
	2 window glass	
	1 machine-cut nail	
STP 14	Sterile	
STP 15	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:

refined earthenware	1873	(n=11)
stoneware	1872	(n=6)
bottle glass	1894	(n=18)
combined	1883	(n=35)

Historic Map Research: This farmstead is located on the 1918, 1936, and 1946 maps. It is represented on the 1960 map by a windmill. It is located outside the area included on the 1925 map. Based on this information, the artifacts and features, 41DN401 was probably occupied from ca. 1880 to the 1940s.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of 15 shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Minimal evidence of surface or subsurface disturbance was identified.

Adverse Impacts: Construction of a firebreak and surface erosion have minimally impacted the site. This damage is outside the house and sheet-refuse area. The site will be impacted by partial inundation, shoreline wave action, and erosion when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: The intact assemblage associated with this ca. 1880 to 1940s farmstead provides an excellent data base for examining traditional lifeways in the project area. This site is particularly interesting because of the small house area with the well/windmill and water tower located extremely close to the dwelling.

Recommendations: Testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN402

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520-530 ft
Vegetation	Cottonwood, scrub oak, grasses
Surface visibility	45%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880-1940)
Recommendations	Limited testing

Description: The site is located on the north end of small peninsula in Lewisville State Park. The current site area is estimated at 60 m north-south by 40 m east-west based on surface features and artifacts. Three concrete foundations occur in the center of the site. The function of these foundations has not been clearly discerned, but their general size (4 m by 4 m) is larger than the foundations recorded associated with wells and windmills at other sites in the project area. Several large 55-gallon barrels and concrete pilings also occur.

A dense surface concentration of domestic artifacts occurs southwest of the foundations, including ceramic tablewares, stonewares, bottle glass, and machine-made brick from a possible hanging chimney. A trash dump occurs to the east. It contains machine-made bricks, numerous whole tin cans, bottles, ceramics, and large metal items.

The artifacts recovered at 41DN402 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 coarse earthenware	
	1 terra-cotta flower pot	
	8 refined earthenware	
	1 ironstone whiteware	1840-1910
	2 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 dark-ivory-tinted whiteware with relief molding	1930-1990
	2 colored paste whiteware	
	5 stoneware	
	3 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 bristol/bristol spatter	1915-1990
	1 bristol/bristol with relief molding	1900-1990
	3 porcelain	
	5 bottle glass	
	1 opaque white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1910-1930
	1 aqua MM fruit jar base with valve mark	1930-1945
	1 cobalt-blue MM medicinal base	1910-1990
	1 other milk glass nondiag.	
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	5 table glass	
	1 wire nail	
	1 building material	
	1 porcelain doorknob	
	1 electrical item	
	1 porcelain insulator	
STP 1-7	Sterile	
STP 8	1 wire nail	
	1 thin metal frag.	
STP 9	Sterile	

STP 10 Sterile

Mean Beginning Dates:

refined earthenware	1870	(n=5)
stoneware	1903	(n=5)
bottle glass	1917	(n=3)
combined	1894	(n=13)

Historic Map Research: Site 41DN402 is shown on the 1918, 1936, and 1946 maps. Based on the features, map data, and artifacts, this site was probably occupied from the 1880s/1890s to the 1940s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved excavation of 10 shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of the surface artifacts. No material was collected from the trash dump.

Site Integrity: No evidence of surface or subsurface disturbance was recorded. All of the shovel test pits were sterile with the exception of STP8, which contained a wire nail and an unidentifiable metal fragment. Surface features indicated good horizontal integrity with a possible house located in the southwest area of the site and several windmills to the north.

Adverse Impacts: Major impacts include shoreline erosion, partial inundation, and foot traffic associated with recreational activities in the area.

Potential Significance: Current data suggest that this site contains potentially significant archaeological deposits for investigating lifeways associated with a ca. 1880s/1890s to 1940 farmstead. The site contains good spatial integrity and extant cultural features including several windmills, a possible hanging chimney, and sheet-refuse deposits.

Recommendations: Limited testing is recommended to more fully assess site age and subsurface integrity, to recover a representative sample of the sheet-refuse deposit, and to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN403

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Cottonwood, locust, bois d'arc, grasses
Surface Visibility	40%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca.1880s-1940s)
Recommendations	Limited testing

Description: The site is about 250 m south of 41DN402 on a small ridge, which slopes to the lake edge on the west side of the site. The current site area is estimated at 50 m by 50 m based on surface artifacts, features, and shovel testing. Features include a windmill foundation and several fallen fence lines. The windmill has a concrete base encasing the well shaft and metal support braces. It is situated in the northwestern site area. A small number of concrete blocks and machine-made bricks are scattered on the surface. They may be associated with a recent structure. The house location was not identified.

A low-density, broadly dispersed scatter of historic artifacts occurred, including primarily late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century refined earthenwares, stonewares, bottle glass, horse and stable gear, and architectural remains. A number of items related to an outbuilding were found on the beach, including fence staples, wire, chains, door hinges, a horseshoe, and a metal horse brush. Modern debris was also evident.

Historic material collected at 41DN403 includes:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	4 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	6 stoneware	
	2 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 salt/salt	
	1 natural clay/bristol	1890-1915
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	10 bottle glass	
	1 ash-tint MM whole bottle with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 clear MM snuff jar rim with wheel engraving and no interior ribbing	1910-1990
	1 opaque white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1910-1930
	1 opaque white MM cosmetic base	1910-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal rim	1910-1990
	3 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	1 cobalt-blue nondiag.	
	1 window glass	
	1 wire nail	
	2 building material	
	1 plain wire frag.	
	1 fence staple	
	1 heavy metal frag.	
	1 cast iron frag.	
	1 tin can frag.	
	1 household item	
	1 furniture hinge	
	1 machine, wagon, and hardware	
	1 chain frag. (3 links)	
	1 tool	
	1 cotton comb?	
	2 horse and stable gear	
	1 harness/cinch buckle frag.	
	1 horseshoe frag.	
STP 1-10	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:

refined earthenware	1868	(n=4)

stoneware	1881	(n=5)
bottle glass	1899	(n=8)
combined	1886	(n=17)

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, 1936, and 1946 maps. No structures occur on the 1960 map. Based on this information, surface features, and the artifact assemblage, the site was probably occupied from the 1880s to 1940s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved excavation of 10 shovel test pits and recovery of a grab sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: The archaeological integrity of the site is low to moderate. Although no cultural material was found in the shovel test pits, the subsurface deposits were not disturbed. The surface scatter and features suggested that some integrity remained.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been impacted by inundation and erosion on the northern extent. It will be further impacted by inundation, shoreline erosion, and wave action when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: The site has low potential for yielding information on a ca. 1880s to 1940s farmstead.

Recommendations: Limited testing is recommended to determine if *in situ* deposits remain and site eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN404

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Cottonwood, willow, greenbriar
Surface Visibility	40%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 5-8% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1870-1930)
Recommendations	Testing

Description: The site is located in the southwestern part of Lewisville State Park, approximately 235 m southwest of 41DN403. It is on the southwest edge of a small inlet. The current site area is approximately 70 m by 55 m. The only surface feature is a handmade-brick scatter, which probably is the chimney to the house. It has not been disturbed. No twentieth-century building material was found. Based on this information it appears that the site represents a late nineteenth-century farmstead that was abandoned during the early twentieth century (ca. 1920s). Surface artifacts were sparsely distributed across the site, including handmade bottle glass, ironstone and whiteware ceramics, salt glazed and natural-clay-slip glazed stonewares, and some handmade brick fragments with ash glazing. No post-1930s artifacts were found.

The artifacts recovered at 41DN404 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	5 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	2 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 unknown with relief molding	
	6 stoneware	
	2 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	2 natural clay/bristol	1890-1915
	1 bristol/bristol	1915-1990
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 porcelain	
	5 bottle glass	
	1 brown sharp-angular-sided snuff base	1880-1900
	1 manganese nonapplied turn molded medicinal rim	1880-1910
	1 aqua nonapplied turn-molded beverage rim	1880-1910
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	1 handmade brick	
	1 building material	
	1 lock-bolt plate	
STP 1-10	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1858	(n=4)
stoneware	1885	(n=6)
bottle glass	1880	(n=4)
combined	1876	(n=14)

Historic Map Research: Site 41DN404 appears on the 1918 and 1925 maps. No farmstead or structures occur at this location on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps. Based on this information, features, and surface artifacts, this site was occupied between ca. 1870s and 1930.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of 10 shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: No evidence was found of surface or subsurface disturbance. No subsurface cultural deposits were identified.

Adverse Impacts: Inundation and erosion have impacted the northwestern and western areas. Further erosion is expected when the lake level rises. The western site area will be inundated.

Potential Significance: This site offers potential for yielding information on a ca. 1870 to 1930s farmstead that has not been seriously impacted. In addition, this site does not contain evidence of a cellar and may provide information about a farmstead occupied by a family from the Upper or Lower South, as cellars appear to be associated with sites occupied by families from the Midwest.

Recommendations: Testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN405

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Locust, cottonwood, greenbriar
Surface Visibility	80%
Soil Association	Heiden clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Drainage
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. early twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located in the southeastern part of Lewisville Lake State Park, on the edge of a multi-use camping area. It is situated in a drainage and has been seriously impacted by park construction. The site appears to have been bulldozed into the drainage from a higher elevation. No surface features were found. The scatter covers an area about 125 m north-south by 10 m east-west.

The artifacts range in age from ca. 1880 to 1930s. The artifact sample is too small to date reliably. The combined mean beginning date based on all datable ceramics and bottle glass is 1905. The artifacts are probably associated with a farmstead shown in this general area on historic maps.

The artifacts include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	1 imitation flow blue	1890-1925
	1 light-ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1990
	2 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 bristol/bristol with cobalt-blue bands	1915-1990
	3 bottle glass	
	1 ash-tint MM medicinal body	1915-1990
	1 aqua MM medicinal body	1910-1990
	1 dark olive green nondiag.	
	4 table glass	
	3 tin can frags.	
	1 electrical	
	1 battery core	
STP 1-10	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1908	(n=2)
stoneware	1895	(n=2)
bottle glass	1913	(n=2)
combined	1905	(n=6)

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown in this general area on the 1918 and 1925 maps. No structures occur on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps,, indicating the farmstead was probably abandoned in the 1920s to early 1930s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of 10 shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: No integrity remains.

Adverse Impacts: Construction activity and down-slope erosion have removed all *in situ* deposits. Most of the remaining surface scatter will be removed by erosion, wave action, and inundation when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN406

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Locust, grasses, vines
Surface Visibility	85%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 5-8% slopes
Topography	Upland slope
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1870-1930)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on a small upland slope in Lewisville State Park. It is situated in the southeastern part of the park. Erosion from a gully associated with an underground spring and inundation have removed over 90% of the site. The only features remaining are a two-track dirt road and a barbed-wire fence that parallels the road. Artifacts were found in the drainage. None were recovered in the seven shovel test pits placed along the upper edge of the drainage between the 525-ft and 530-ft contours.

The artifacts were domestic items associated with a late nineteenth-century to ca. 1930s farmstead. Only four datable artifacts were collected, so a mean beginning date could not be reliably calculated. The artifacts collected include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	3 stoneware	
	1 unglazed/natural clay	1850-1875
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 porcelain	
	1 heavy metal	
	1 bar stock frag. with holes	
STP 1-8	Sterile	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 and 1925 maps. No structures occur on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 map. This

information indicates that the site was probably abandoned in the late 1920s to early 1930s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of eight shovel test pits and recovery of a small representative sample of surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: No integrity remains.

Adverse Impacts: Extensive cutbank and erosional activity, as well as inundation, have removed over 90% of this site. The future impact includes complete inundation when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN407

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Cottonwood, locust, grasses
Surface Visibility	35%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 5-8% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1870s-1940)
Recommendations	Testing

Description: The site is located at the southern edge of Lewisville State Park. It is on a small peninsula about 500 m east of 41DN410. It is on a small terrace, and the current site area is approximately 85 m east-west by 35 m north-south. Features include a brick concentration on the west side of the site. This is probably where the house was located. A smaller scatter occurs on the east side, just above the water level. All the brick is machine-made, including GLOBE, DIAMOND, and STAR bricks, and DENTON firebrick. Part of a lightning rod was found.

Artifacts scattered across the site included primarily late nineteenth-century domestic items. The artifacts collected at 41DN407 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 unknown (burned)	
	6 stoneware	
	1 salt/salt	
	3 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	2 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	6 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM continuous-thread fruit jar rim	1919-1990
	1 manganese nonapplied turn molded beverage rim	1880-1910
	1 manganese snap-case medicinal base	1880-1900
	1 aqua nonapplied turn-molded medicinal rim	1880-1910
	1 aqua handmade case bottle base	1850-1910
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	1 table glass	
	1 window glass	
STP 1-7	Sterile	
STP 8	1 stoneware	
	1 unglazed/natural clay	1850-1875
	1 building material	
	1 plain wire frag.	
STP 9-10	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1850	(n=1)
stoneware	1866	(n=6)
bottle glass	1882	(n=5)
combined	1871	(n=12)

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 and 1936 maps. No structures appear on the 1946 or 1960 maps. The site is outside the area included on the 1925 map. This information indicates that the site was probably occupied until ca. 1940. However, none of the artifacts found date this late. The brick suggests that the house was built after 1900. No handmade brick was found. On the other hand, the artifacts indicate the site may have been initially occupied as early as the 1870s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved excavation of 10 shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Surface integrity is good. Two features were identified. Subsurface testing indicated undisturbed stratigraphy. Cultural material was found in STP 8, while the others were sterile.

Adverse Impacts: The northern site area has been minimally impacted by inundation and erosion. Shoreline erosion, wave action, and inundation will remove the site when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: This site offers potential for yielding information on a ca. 1870s to 1940 farmstead that has not been seriously impacted.

Recommendations: Testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN408

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-525 ft
Vegetation	Creeping vines
Surface Visibility	2%
Soil Association	Heiden clay, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Floodplain

Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century?)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on a slope on the north side of a small unnamed drainage. It is situated about 2.5 km north of Eastvale on the east side of the reservoir. The site is in an open pasture. Two windmill and/or above-ground water tank foundations occur. No artifacts were visible in the heavy grass cover. None were found in the shovel test pits.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown in this general location on the 1936 map. No structures occur on the 1918 map. The site is located outside the area included on the 1925 and 1946 maps. Based on this information, the site may date between ca. 1920 and 1940. The absence of *in situ* cultural deposits or surface artifacts makes more reliable dating impossible.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved excavation of six shovel test pits. All were sterile. No surface artifacts were found.

Site Integrity: None.

Adverse Impact: Flooding and surface erosion have impacted the site. The remainder of the site will be inundated or removed by erosion, wave action, or inundation.

Potential Significance: Current information does not indicate any research potential. This site does not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN409

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Hackberry, cottonwood, locust, grasses
Surface Visibility	25%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880-1940)
Recommendations	Testing

Description: The site is located on the southern point of a peninsula in Lewisville State Park. The site is approximately 1.4 km east of 41DN411. The current site area is approximately 50 m north-south by 35 m east-west. Features include a brick concentration at the southern end of the site, a windmill foundation in the center, a barbed-wire fence that bisects the site east-west, a second fence running north-south on the east side of the site, a circular concrete pad near the windmill, and a concrete piling and metal pipe on the southern edge of the site. Surface artifacts are clustered near the brick concentration, which probably is the chimney fall.

Recent disturbances include a campfire circle made of building rubble near the center of the site. The site has also been affected by downslope erosion.

Artifacts from 41DN409 indicate the site was probably initially occupied in the 1880s. This material includes:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	10 refined earthenware	
	1 ironstone whiteware	1840-1910
	3 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone with transfer	1850-1910
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone with handpainted tea leaf motif	1850-1910
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with transfer, relief molding, and scalloped rim	1880-1930
	1 imitation flow blue with relief molding and scalloped rim	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with transfer and relief molding	1880-1930
	11 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 natural clay/salt with incised band	1865-1900
	2 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 bristol/no exterior	
	1 natural clay/bristol	1890-1915
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt-blue	1915-1990
	2 bristol/bristol with relief molding and cobalt-blue	1915-1990
	1 unknown	
	6 porcelain	
	18 bottle glass	
	1 manganese MM base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 clear MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 clear MM base with maker's mark	1916-1929
	1 opaque white milk glass MM cosmetic base	1910-1990
	1 aqua handmade medicinal panel bottle base	1860-1900
	1 ash-tint MM medicinal base	1915-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal rim	1910-1990
	2 clear nonapplied turn-molded medicinal rims	1880-1910
	1 clear nondiag.	
	1 opaque white milk glass nondiag.	
	2 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	3 aqua nondiag.	
	1 cobalt-blue nondiag.	
	7 table glass	
	1 window glass	
	1 machine-made brick	
	3 personal items	
	1 solid-molded ceramic doll part	
	1 child's milk-glass toy pitcher	

	1 clock part	
STP 1-16	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:

refined earthenware	1862	(n=10)
stoneware	1893	(n=9)
bottle glass	1899	(n=12)
bottle glass[1]	1896	(n=11)
combined	1886	(n=31)
combined[1]	1884	(n=30)

[1] Bottle glass dating 1940+ not included in figures.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, and 1936 maps. No structures appear on the 1946 or 1960 maps. Based on this information, the site was probably abandoned in the late 1930s to early 1940s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of 16 shovel test pits and recovery of a represent-ative sample of surface artifacts. No cultural material was found in the shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: Low to moderate. Surface features were identified. The subsurface deposits had not been disturbed. No cultural material was found in the shovel test pits.

Adverse Impacts: Erosion has minimally impacted the southern site area. Future impacts will include downslope erosion, partial inundation, shoreline erosion, and disturbance from recreational activity.

Potential Significance: This site offers potential for yielding information on a ca. 1880-1940 farmstead that has not been seriously impacted.

Recommendations: Limited testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN410

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Creeping vines, grasses
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1870-1910)
Recommendations	Testing

Description: The site is situated on the south end of Lewisville State Park. It is located on a small peninsula between 41DN411 and 41DN407, which are located on two larger peninsulas. Based on the distribution of surface artifacts, the current site area is approximately 50 m by 50 m. No features were found.

The artifacts from 41DN410 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 coarse earthenware	
	1 terra-cotta flower pot	
	10 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue vitrified ironstone with transfer	1850-1910
	4 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1950-1910
	4 white whiteware	1890-1990
	5 stoneware	
	2 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	3 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	5 bottle glass	
	2 *aqua handmade nonembossed* medicinal bases	1860-1900
	1 clear nondiag.	
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	1 horse and stable gear	
	1 horseshoe frag.	
STP 1-9	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:

refined earthenware	1866	(n=10)
stoneware	1871	(n=5)
bottle glass	1867	(n=3)
combined	1868	(n=18)

Based on the artifact data, site 41DN410 was probably initially occupied ca. 1870. No artifacts with beginning dates after 1900 were found during survey.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 and 1925 maps. No structures occur on the 1936, 1946, or 1960s maps. Based on this information, the site was abandoned between 1925 and 1936. However, no evidence of twentieth century artifacts or features was found.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey included excavation of 10 shovel test pits and recovery of a represent-ative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Low to moderate. Shovel test pits were dug in the area of the surface scatter at the upper site elevations. The A-horizon was shallow. No cultural material was found in the shovel test pits.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been minimally impacted by inundation and erosion on the southern extent. It will be further impacted by inundation, shoreline erosion, and wave action when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: This site offers potential for yielding information on an early farmstead that has not been seriously impacted. In addition, the cultural material found at the site suggests that the farmstead was abandoned shortly after 1900.

Recommendations: Testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN411

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead Prehistoric artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Cottonwood, willow, grasses
Surface Visibility	55%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 5-8% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca.1890-1940)
Recommendations	Testing

Description: The site is located on the southwestern tip of Lewisville State Park. It is about 625 m south of 41DN404 and is west of 41DN410. A small scatter of prehistoric artifacts occurs on an eroded shoreline surface. The lithic material included 50% chert and 50% quartzite. No prehistoric artifacts were found in the shovel test pits. The historic component included a concrete well platform, a concentration of sandstone blocks and some brick, and a second concrete slab. The well is located at the southwest end of the site. The brick is located northeast of the well. The function of the second concrete slab is not known. It is located northeast of the brick.

The prehistoric material includes:

Prov.	Material
surface	1 bifacial mano, quartzite frag.
	1 bifacial mano, sandstone frag.
	2 large interior chert flakes
	2 small interior chert flakes
	2 large cortex chert flakes
	1 quartzite chunk

Historic surface artifacts include primarily late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century ceramics and bottle glass. Among the items found are:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	5 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	2 blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 unknown	
	5 stoneware	
	5 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	6 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM medicinal rim	1910-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal base	1910-1990
	1 manganese snap-case medicinal base	1880-1900
	1 clear MM base with stippling and maker's mark	1940-1964
	1 clear nondiag.	
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	2 table glass	
	4 window glass	
	1 machine-made brick	
	1 building material	
	1 door hinge part	
STP 1-19	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1875	(n=4)
stoneware	1900	(n=5)
bottle glass[1]	1895	(n=4)
combined[1]	1891	(n=13)

[1] Bottle glass dating 1940+ excluded.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, and 1936 maps. No structures occur on the 1946 or 1960 maps. Based on this information and the artifact data, 41DN411 was probably occupied between ca. 1890 and 1940.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved excavation of 16 shovel test pits and recovery of a represent-ative sample of prehistoric and historic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Low to moderate. The historic component includes surface features and artifacts. Shovel test pit data indicated intact stratigraphy. No subsurface artifacts were found. The prehistoric component appears to be limited to the beach, and no integrity remains. No *in situ* prehistoric component was located.

Adverse Impacts: The prehistoric component has been removed. The northern part of the site has been impacted by inundation and erosion. The historic component will be largely removed by inundation, shoreline erosion, and wave action when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: This site offers potential for yielding information on a ca. 1890 to 1940 farmstead that has not been seriously impacted.

Recommendation: Limited testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN413

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-517 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	40%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1870s-1940)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: This site is located on the east side of a peninsula extending north from the Lewisville Dam.

he site is a historic artifact scatter of primarily late ineteenth-century domestic items. The site margin is nderwater, and the site has undergone wave action nd erosion. The present site area is 65 m east-west by 0 m north-south. It was probably considerably larger efore Lewisville Lake was filled. No evidence of any tructures or surface features was found. Recent isturbances, including a metal and wood-plank angway, and beach trash (e.g., aluminum cans, tyrofoam, plastic and glass bottles) occur.

Artifacts found on the beach and in shovel test pits ate primarily to the late nineteenth century. They nclude:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
urface	5 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 light-ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1990
	2 unknown	
	1 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 tool	
	1 fishing reel (modern)	
TP 1	1 unid. heavy metal frag.	
TP 2	1 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
TP 3	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 stoneware	
	1 unglazed/natural clay slip	1850-1875
TP 4-7	Sterile	
TP 8	1 bottle glass	
	1 aqua nondiag.	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
efined earthenware	1880	(n=5)
toneware	1858	(n=2)
ombined	1874	(n=7)

listoric Map Research: A farmstead is shown at his location on the 1918, 1925, and 1936 maps. No tructures occur on the 1946 or 1960 maps. Based on his information and the artifacts, 41DN413 was robably occupied between ca. 1870s and 1940.

revious and Current Research: This site was reviously unrecorded. Survey work involved xcavation of eight shovel test pits and recovery of a epresentative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

ite Integrity: Poor. The site has been inundated, nd much of the site has been removed by erosion or underwater.

dverse Impacts: This site will be completely undated and removed by shoreline erosion when ie lake level rises.

otential Significance: None. The site has been eriously impacted. It does not meet the criteria for omination to the National Register of Historic Places.

ecommendations: No further work.

41DN414

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-520 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	80%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (late nineteenth century to 1930)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the northeastern margin of a peninsula on the north side of Lewisville Dam. No features were found. The site is a scatter of historic artifacts located along the shoreline of Lewisville Lake. The artifacts date to the late nineteenth century. They include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	5 refined earthenware	
	5 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	2 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 natural clay/no exterior	
	3 bottle glass	
	2 aqua nondiag.	
	1 brown nondiag.	
STP 1-5	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1850	(n=5)
stoneware	1865	(n=1)
combined	1853	(n=6)

This sample is too small to reliably date. No cultural material was found during shovel testing. The current site area is approximately 20 m by 25 m based on the distribution of surface artifacts. The original site area is unknown and probably is largely underwater.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 and 1925 maps. A structure was visible on the 1936 map, but it was not possible to discern whether it was associated with 41DN414 or 41DN415. No buildings occur on the 1946 or 1960 maps. Based on these data, 41DN414 was probably abandoned by 1930.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved excavation of five shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Poor. The site has been inundated, and much of the site has been removed by erosion or is underwater.

Adverse Impacts: This site will be completely inundated and removed by shoreline erosion when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. The site has been seriously impacted. It does not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN415

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-522 ft
Vegetation	Oak, willow, grasses
Surface Visibility	65%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880s-1930)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the northeastern margin of the peninsula extending north from Lewisville Dam. It is immediately adjacent to the area that was excavated to connect the Stewart Creek and Elm Fork of the Trinity drainages. The site is a historic artifact scatter located on the beach. Based on the distribution of surface artifacts, the current site area is approximately 20 m east-west by 40 m north-south. No features were found. Shovel test pits excavated above the beach were sterile. No *in situ* cultural deposits were found. Recent trash, including aluminum cans, boards, and beer bottles also occurs on the beach.

The artifacts found at 41DN415 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	6 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone with scalloped rim	1850-1910
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone with transfer	1850-1910
	3 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	3 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt-blue	1915-1990
	1 no interior/bristol	
	8 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM whole beverage with crown cap rim	1905-1990
	1 translucent white milk-glass MM cosmetic base	1910-1990
	1 translucent white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
	1 translucent white milk-glass genuine Boyd fruit jar inset cap	1900-1950
	1 cobalt-blue MM cosmetic rim	1919-1990
	1 manganese MM medicinal body	1910-1920
	1 manganese MM medicinal base	1910-1920
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 table glass	
	1 window glass	
	4 building material	
	3 barbed-wire frags.	
	1 plain wire frag.	
	1 personal item	
	1 button	
STP 1-4	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1872	(n=6)
stoneware	1890	(n=2)
bottle glass	1901	(n=8)
combined	1888	(n=16)

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 and 1925 maps. A structure was visible on the 1936 map, but it was not possible to discern whether it was associated with 41DN414 or 41DN415. No buildings occur on the 1946 or 1960 maps. Based on this information and the artifacts, 41DN415 was probably occupied between ca. 1880s and 1930.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved excavation of four shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Poor. The site has been inundated, and much of the site has been removed by erosion or is underwater.

Adverse Impacts: This site will be completely inundated and removed by shoreline erosion when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. The site has been seriously impacted. It does not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN416

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-522 ft
Vegetation	Oak, locust, grasses
Surface Visibility	20%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880s-1940s)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the northwest margin of the peninsula running north from Lewisville Dam. The current site area is about 120 m east-west by 150 m north-south. Features include a barbed-wire fence, a stock pond, and a historic artifact scatter. The house area was not found. It may have been removed by erosion or by the construction of Lewisville Reservoir. The channel cut to connect the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and Stewart Creek drainage forms the northern margin of the current site area.

Artifacts found at 41DN416 include:

v.	Material	Date Range
face	4 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone with transfer and relief molding	1850-1910
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	2 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt-blue	1915-1990
	2 porcelain	
	3 bottle glass	
	1 manganese MM medicinal rim	1910-1920
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	2 wire nails	
	1 building material	
	1 door hinge	
	1 personal item	
	1 slip-cast doll frag.	
	2 household items	
	1 stove part	
	1 teaspoon	
	1 tool	
	1 bastard file	
? 1-10	Sterile	

an Beginning Dates:

ned earthenware	1858	(n=4)
neware	1890	(n=2)
le glass	1895	(n=2)
nbined	1875	(n=8)

storic Map Research:A farmstead is shown at location on the 1918, 1925, and 1936 maps. No uctures occur on the 1946 or 1960s maps. Based this information, features, and the artifacts, DN416 was probably occupied between the 1880s l early 1940s.

evious and Current Reserach: The site was viously unrecorded. Survey work included avation of 10 shovel test pits and recovery of a resentative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts ated near the barbed-wire fence at the north end of site.

e Integrity: Poor. The site has been seriously acted by erosion and reservoir construction. The has been inundated periodically. No cultural terial was found in the shovel test pits.

verse Impacts: This site will be completely ndated. Shoreline erosion and wave action will ove any remaining deposits.

tential Significance: This site does not meet criteria for eligibility to the National Register of toric Places. No further work is recommended at this .

commendations: No additional work.

41DN417

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-523 ft
Vegetation	Mesquite, grasses
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1920s-1950s)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the west side of the peninsula that extends north from Lewisville Dam. The western part of the site is under water. At the water line are six piers to an outbuilding and a dense twentieth-century artifact scatter, including ceramic tablewares, stonewares, bottle glass, table glass, and a variety of architectural items. East of the beach is the main dwelling area. A barbed-wire fence stretching north-south separates the two areas. The house area includes two septic tanks set east of the house, a house mound, a dense machine-made brick scatter, and several concrete piers. Several wood piers to an outbuilding and a small brick scatter occur near the fence. The current site area is about 60 m north-south by 100 m east-west. A stock pond is located between 41DN416 and the house area at 41DN417. It is unknown with which site, if either, it was associated.

Because of the recent occupation at 41DN417, no shovel test pits were excavated. A small number of artifacts were collected from the beach. These include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware with decal-comania and relief molding	1895-1950
	1 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM rim and handle	1910-1990
	1 tableware	
	1 wire nail	
	1 building material	
	1 barbed-wire frag.	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1925, 1936, and 1946 maps. No structures occur on the 1918 or 1960s maps. Based on this information, features, and the artifacts, 41DN417 was probably occupied between ca. 1920 and the 1950s.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a sample of diagnostic surface artifacts from the beach.

Site Integrity: Poor. The site has been seriously impacted by partial inundation and erosion. No early cultural deposits are present.

Adverse Impacts: This site will be completely inundated. Shoreline erosion and wave action will remove any remaining deposits.

Potential Significance: None. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No additional work.

41DN418

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-520 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, grasses
Surface Visibility	95%
Soil Association	Heiden clay, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880s-1940)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located approximately 125 m north of Lewisville Lake Dam on the southwest shore of the peninsula extending north from the dam. It is about 250 m southwest of 41DN417 and 55 m west of 41DN413. The site is on the beach. The current site area is approximately 375 m east-west by 50 m north-south. No features were found. Several machine-made bricks stamped FERRIS are visible in the water. Recent debris include glass, plastic bottles, and tin cans.

The historic artifacts collected at 41DN418 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	10 refined earthenware	
	2 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with relief molding and scalloped rim	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with relief molding	1890-1990
	2 white whiteware with blue edge decoration	1890-1990
	1 imitation flow blue with relief molding and scalloped rim	1890-1925
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 unknown	
	1 porcelain	
	7 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM continuous-thread fruit jar rim	1919-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal body	1910-1990
	1 aqua MM beverage base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 brown MM whole serum bottle with maker's mark	1940-1990
	1 clear nondiag.	
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 unid. nondiag.	
	2 table glass	
	3 window glass	
	1 machine-made brick	
	5 tin can frags.	
	1 machine, wagon, or hardware	
STP 1-6	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1880	(n=9)
bottle glass[1]	1903	(n=4)
combined[1]	1887	(n=13)

[1] Bottle glass dating 1940+ excluded.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, and 1936 maps. No structures occur on the 1946 or 1960s maps. Based on this information, features, and the artifacts, 41DN416 was probably occupied between the 1880s and early 1940s

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of six shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Poor. The site has been seriously impacted by inundation and erosion. No features or *in situ* deposits remain.

Adverse Impacts: This site will be completely inundated. Shoreline erosion and wave action will remove any remaining deposits.

Potential Significance: None. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No additional work.

41DN421

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	522 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	45%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1900-1940s)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the southeastern edge of a peninsula in Oakland Park and about 75 m southeast of the picnic area within the Park. The current site area is approximately 95 m north-south by 110 m east-west. Features include foundation(?) stones, a brick concentration, a collapsed cellar, and a concrete slab. The brick are machine-made and occur in the northwestern part of the site. The concrete pad is east of the brick and 30 m northeast of the possible stone foundation remains. The pad measures 2 m by 2 m and has a 20-cm diameter concrete post 25 cm high in the northern half of the foundation. Its function is unknown. A heavy scatter of ceramic and glass vessel sherds surrounds this pad. The rock foundation(?) consists of sandstone blocks measuring approximately

20x10 cm aligned in a north-south arrangement r a distance of approximately 3.5 m. A post is at the th end of this line, and a single stone is located t of this line with a 4x4-inch timber on the north . The cellar is filled with recent debris. It has a crete slab roof and cinder block walls. It is 3 m by 4 and the entrance is on the east side. A dirt and halt pile measuring 1 m high occurs immediately theast of the cellar.

The historic artifacts collected at 41DN421 include:

ν.	Material	Date Range
ace	6 refined earthenware	
	1 blue-tinted vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 white whiteware with transfer	1890-1990
	3 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with relief molding	1890-1990
	6 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/bristol	1890-1915
	3 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 natural clay/no exterior	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	
	2 porcelain	
	11 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1990
	1 clear MM whole snuff jar with interior ribbing, wheel engraving, and sunburst pattern base	1900-1990
	1 translucent white milk-glass MM whole cosmetic	1910-1990
	1 ash-tint MM >1/2 gallon base with valve mark	1930-1945
	1 opaque white milk-glass MM cosmetic base with valve mark	1930-1945
	1 brown MM whole beverage with stippling	1940-1990
	1 clear continuous-thread fruit jar rim	1919-1990
	1 clear MM graduated medicinal body	1910-1990
	1 clear MM continuous-thread rim	1919-1990
	1 ash-tint MM beverage base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 other nondiag.	
	9 table glass	

an Beginning Dates:

ned earthenware	1883	(n=6)
neware	1893	(n=5)
le glass	1921	(n=10)
bined	1903	(n=21)

Based on the artifacts, 41DN421 was initially upied at the turn-of-the-century.

toric Map Research: A farmstead is shown at s location on the 1925 and 1936 maps. No uctures occur on the 1946 or 1960 maps. The ality of the 1918 map made it difficult to determine if site occurred. Based on this information, features, and the artifacts, 41DN421 was probably occupied between ca. 1900 and the 1940s.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a sample of diagnostic surface artifacts. No shovel test pits were excavated because the site had been seriously disturbed.

Site Integrity: Poor. The site has been seriously impacted by partial inundation, erosion, recent occupation, and modern post-occupation activities. No early cultural deposits are present.

Adverse Impacts: This site will be completely inundated. Shoreline erosion and wave action will remove any remaining deposits.

Potential Significance: None. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No additional work.

41DN422

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5, #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	525 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Locust, grasses
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (recent)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located in Oakland Park, about 100 m south of the turnoff to Oakland Park in Westlake Park. It is situated on a terrace on the west side of the peninsula. The current site area is approximately 90 m east-west by 50 m north-south.

Features include two foundations, four concrete slabs, a cellar, and a series of wood posts. The first foundation is approximately 10 m by 16 m with a row of concrete support posts running east-west through the center. The house foundation has concrete walls 2 m thick and reinforced with 2 cm thick rebar. Machine-made brick fragments stamped DENTON BRICK and ACME are scattered throughout the foundation. A sewer pipe occurs in the southwest corner. The second foundation is 3 m south of the house and is 5 m by 7 m. The four concrete slabs (Nos.2,5,6 and 7) are all similar in style. No. 2 is 13 m northeast of the house, and it is 3 m by 3.5 m. No. 5 is 3 m northwest of the cellar, and it is 2 m by 10 m. No. 6 is located immediately east of the wood posts and measures 3 m by 6 m. No. 7 is only 1x1 m in size. The wooden posts form an L-shape and were probably part of an outbuilding. They are placed at 3 to 5-m intervals and are located 15 m west of the cellar. They are 8x8-inch timbers. Window glass is scattered on the ground

inside this structure. The cellar has a peaked roof, and the entrance is on the south side. The cellar is 6 m by 3.5 m. It is filled with water and is located 4 m west of the house.

The surface artifacts are modern. Subsurface testing recovered a single bottle-glass sherd (1 ash-tint MM beverage base with stippling and valve mark,1940-1945). The architectural remains are modern. None appear to date before 1930.

Historic Map Research: No structures are shown at this location on the 1918, 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps. This site appears to be modern.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of four shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: Poor. No pre-1930 cultural deposits were found.

Adverse Impacts: This site will be further affected by shoreline erosion and recreational activity within Oakland Park.

Potential Significance: None. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No additional work.

41DN423

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	525 ft-528 ft
Vegetation	Locust, grasses
Surface Visibility	25%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880-1940s)
Recommendations	Testing

Description: The site is located near the center of Westlake Park, about 4 miles southwest of the turnoff to Oakland Park. A two-track road bounds the site on the east, and a barbed-wire fence bisects the site north-south. The current site area is approximately 75 m east-west by 80 m north-south. Features include a filled, sandstone well in the northern site area. It is west of the old barbed-wire fence. East of the fence are a stock pond and several brick scatters. One scatter is primarily handmade brick; the other is machine-made brick stamped GLOBE. These scatters may be two chimneys to the former dwelling, or a handmade brick chimney that was later capped with machine-made bricks. The stock pond is 15 to 18 m in diameter and is basin-shaped. A 50 to 80-cm berm is present around the pond on the northwest and southwest margins. A number of old fence posts occur in a north-south line through the center of the site.

Twelve shovel test pits were excavated on the west side of the site and contained intact sheet-refuse deposits. The artifacts in these units indicate the site was probably occupied from ca. 1880 to 1940. No shovel test pits were placed near the brick scatters.

Subsurface artifacts were concentrated southwest of the brick scatters and stock pond. No material was collected near the sandstone well. Two components may be present. The sandstone well is located well away from the house, which is east of the stock pond. A fence separates the two areas. The older component may be west of the fence and the more recent, east.

Historic artifacts from 41DN423 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
STP 1-2	Sterile	
STP 3	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
STP 4	1 personal item	
	1 tobacco tag	
STP 5	3 refined earthenware	
	3 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 bottle glass	
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 table glass	
	1 heavy metal chunk	
STP 6	1 coarse earthenware	
	1 buff flower pot	
	1 machine-cut nail	
	1 wire nail	
	1 building material	
	1 barbed-wire frag.	
STP 7-8	Sterile	
STP 9	2 heavy metal items	
	1 folded sheet-metal frag.	
	1 cast-iron frag.	
STP10-12	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1880	(n=4)
stoneware	1875	(n=1)
bottle glass	1880	(n=1)
combined	1879	(n=6)

The artifact sample is too small. A mean beginning date of 1879 was obtained, suggesting the site was initially occupied ca. 1880.

Historic Map Research: The site is shown on the 1918, 1925, 1936, and 1946 maps. No structures occur on the 1960 map. Based on this information, features, and the artifacts, the site was probably occupied ca. 1880 to the 1940s. No modern buildings, trash dumps were found.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of 12 shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: Moderate to good. Two components may be present. If so, the second may have removed

part of the older component. An intact sheet-refuse midden was found.

Adverse Impacts: The site has not been seriously impacted by post-occupational activity or erosion. Future impacts include inundation, wave action, and shoreline erosion.

Potential Significance: The integrity of the cultural deposits and the presence of surface features, including a possibly filled well, stock pond, and brick scatters, indicate that this site may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: Testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and to investigate a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farmstead with an intact sheet refuse deposit, surface features and possible subsurface features. In addition, testing is recommended to determine the possibility of two house sites, one of which may have been abandoned by the early 1900s (western portion).

41DN424

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-525 ft
Vegetation	Locust, grasses
Surface Visibility	8%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880-1940s)
Recommendations	Testing

Description: The site is located in the southwestern part of Westlake Park on a small terrace. The current site area is about 90 m north-south by 70 m east-west. An abandoned dirt two-track road is on the northern margin of the site. Features include three depressions and a surface artifact scatter. The first depression is circular, measuring 2.25 m wide by 30 to 40 cm deep. It is in the southeastern part of the site and has a low berm around it. Its function is unknown. The second depression is in the east site area and is 4 m wide by 30 to 40 cm deep. STP 8 was excavated in the center of this depression to a depth of 50 cm below surface. No soil change was recorded. STP 9 was located on the edge of the depression. The third depression is in the northeastern site area and may be a collapsed cellar. It is 3 to 4 m wide. One of two other depressions is probably a filled well. A stock tank occurs on the east side of the site, and several concrete slabs occur in the southeast, including a windmill foundation near the stock tank. A collapsed barbed-wire fence extends east-west through the north half of the site. The former house location was not identified but may have been near depressions 1 and/or 2. Machine-made brick, wire nails, and machine-cut nails were found in this area. Historic artifacts from 41DN424 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	2 bottle glass	
	2 clear MM lightning-bail fruit jar lids with maker's marks	1940-1964
STP 1	1 bottle glass	
	1 cobalt-blue nondiag.	
	1 table glass	
	1 machine-cut nail	
	2 wire nails	
	1 handmade brick	
	1 building material	
	1 fence staple	
	3 tin can frags.	
STP 2-3	Sterile	
STP 4	1 bottle glass	
	1 brown nondiag.	
STP 5-8	Sterile	
STP 9	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue-tinted whiteware with relief molding and scalloped rim	1880-1930
STP 10	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates[1]:

refined earthenware	1880	(n=1)
stoneware	1865	(n=1)

[1] Bottle glass dating 1940+ excluded.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, 1936, and 1946 maps. No structures occur on the 1960 map. Based on this information, features, and the artifacts, 41DN424 was probably occupied from ca. 1880 to 1940s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of 10 shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: Moderate to good. Minimal evidence of surface erosion and bioturbation were noted. An intact sheet-refuse deposit occurs.

Adverse Impacts: The site has not been seriously impacted by recent cultural activity or erosion. Some plowing may have occurred within the site area. The site will be removed by inundation, shoreline erosion, and wave action.

Potential Significance: The integrity of the cultural deposits and the presence of surface features, including a possible filled well and a collapsed cellar, indicate this site may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: Testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and to investigate a ca. 1880 to 1940s farmstead with features and an intact sheet-refuse deposit.

41DN425

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-520 ft
Vegetation	Oak, willow, grasses
Surface Visibility	75%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1900- 1940)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located in the southwest part of Westlake Park. It is on a terrace above Hickory Creek on the west margin of a large northwest/southeast-trending peninsula. The site is a surface scatter of historic domestic artifacts and modern trash. The current site area is about 50 m by 50 m based on surface artifacts. Features include a dirt two-track road, a barbed-wire fence, and household appliances. The house area was not identified. Machine-made bricks from the fireplace or chimney occur near the abandoned appliances.

The artifacts from 41DN425 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware with thin band	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with relief molding	1890-1990
	3 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt-blue	1915-1990
	1 natural clay/natural clay and bristol	1890-1915
	1 porcelain	
	2 bottle glass	
	1 opaque white milk-glass MM cosmetic base	1910-1990
	1 medium-olive-green MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1990
	1 table glass	
	1 tool	
	1 bastard file	
STP 1-3	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1890	(n=2)
stoneware	1893	(n=3)
bottle glass[1]	1910	(n=1)
combined[1]	1895	(n=6)

[1] Bottle glass dating 1940+ excluded.

The artifact sample was too small to reliably date. However, it appears to cluster near the turn of the century except for one modern bottle-glass sherd.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, and 1936 maps. No structures occur on the 1946 and 1960 maps. Based on this information, the site was probably occupied between ca. 1900 and 1940.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts and excavation of three shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: Poor. No intact subsurface cultural deposits were found. The site has been seriously impacted by erosion.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be inundated when the lake level rises, and any remaining deposits will be removed.

Potential Significance: None. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No additional work.

41DN426

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3397-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	516 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is on the southwestern shore of the large peninsula on which Westlake Park is located. It is situated on the margin of an eroding terrace. The current site area is about 25 m by 25 m based on the distribution of surface artifacts. No features were found. Several architectural items were found in the water, including corrugated tin roofing material and architectural timbers with electrical fittings. These remains suggest the house was removed and may have been located in the present reservoir. Two whiteware sherds were found in the water. Four sterile shovel test pits were excavated above the beach.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, and 1936 maps. It is absent on the 1946 and 1960 maps. Insufficient data are available to date initial occupation. The site was probably abandoned before 1946.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of four shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: None.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been completely removed.

Potential Significance: None. No archaeological integrity remains. The site does not meet the criteria for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN427

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3397-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter, Prehistoric artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-520 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	95%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1875-1920) Prehistoric (unknown)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the southern tip of a peninsula on the southeast corner of Westlake Park. It is situated on the margin of the terrace above the stream drainage of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and Hickory Creek. A possible ephemeral stream drainage that is now inundated is west of the site. The site area is approximately 50 m north-south by 60 m east-west. It is a mixed prehistoric and historic artifact scatter, including quartzite flakes and over 30 refined-earthenware sherds, stonewares, and bottle glass. The scatter is distributed over an area that has been periodically inundated as the lake level fluctuated. The site margin and surface have been eroded, and the B-horizon is visible. The artifacts appear to be material deposited after the A-horizon was eroded. Twelve sterile shovel test pits were excavated. No features were found.

The prehistoric material from 41DN427 includes:

Prov.	Material
surface	4 large cortex quartzite flakes
	1 quartzite chunk

The historic material includes:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	5 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	4 unknown	
	5 stoneware	
	2 unglazed/salt	1850-1875
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 no interior/salt	
	5 bottle glass	
	3 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	1 brown nondiag.	
	1 machine-made fire brick	
	1 personal item	
	1 toy wheel	
STP 1-12	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1880	(n=1)
stoneware	1860	(n=4)
bottle glass	1880	(n=3)
combined	1870	(n=8)

The artifact sample is too small to reliably date. No twentieth-century artifacts were found.

Historic Map Research: The site is shown on the 1918 map. It is unclear if it occurs on the 1925 map. A single farmstead occurs in the vicinity of 41DN426 and 41DN427. Based on the absence of 41DN427 on later maps (i.e, 1936, 1946, and 1960) and occupation of 41DN416 to ca. 1940, it is assumed that the farmstead shown on the 1925 map is 41DN426. If this is the case, then 41DN427 was probably occupied from the late nineteenth century to ca. 1920.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts and excavation of 12 shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: None. All artifacts were found on the beach.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been removed by surface erosion and shoreline wave action. The site will be completely inundated when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. No archaeological integrity remains. The site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN428

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-522 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1870-1940)
Recommendations	*Testing*

Description: The site is located in the southeastern part of Westlake Park on a terrace above the stream valley of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. The current site area is approximately 80 m north-south by 30 m east-west based on features and the distribution of surface artifacts. A depression occurs 30 m southwest of the artifact scatter. A two-track dirt road bisects the site on the east side. A second artifact scatter occurs in the road. The artifacts from 41DN428 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 coarse earthenware	
	1 terra-cotta flower pot	

5 refined earthenware		
2 blue nonvitrified ironstone		1850-1910
1 blue nonvitrified ironstone with relief molding		1850-1910
1 blue nonvitrified ironstone with transfer		1850-1910
1 unknown		
18 stoneware		
5 salt/salt		
7 natural clay/salt		1865-1900
4 unglazed/salt		1850-1875
2 unglazed/natural clay		1850-1875
3 bottle glass		
1 medium-olive-green cup bottom mold base		1860-1900
1 *aqua nonapplied lip with twisted* neck		1880-1910
1 manganese nondiag.		1880-1920
1 table glass		
1 machine-cut nail		
2 household items		
2 cast-iron vessel frags.		
1 horse and stable gear		
1 harness/cinch ring		
5 bone		
1 *deer/pronghorn, right* tibia, distal shaft, unburned, etched, and stained		
1 pig, skull, unburned, etched, stained, and weathered		
1 pig, *permanent molar frag.*, slight wear, unburned, etched, and stained		
2 unid., unburned (3.1 grams)		
STP 1-2	Sterile	
STP 3	5 machine-cut nails	
STP 4-7	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1850	(n=4)
stoneware	1858	(n=13)
bottle glass	1873	(n=3)
combined	1859	(n=20)

Based on the artifacts (n=20), the site was initially occupied ca. 1870. The map data indicate a farmstead was located here into the 1940s. Therefore, this site may have been serially occupied. Some modern debris also occurs.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, and 1936 maps. No structures occur on the 1946 or 1960 maps.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic artifacts in the road area and excavation of seven shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: Moderate. Intact subsurface deposits were indicated. Recent debris also occurs.

Adverse Impacts: The site will be inundated when the lake level rises. Some erosion is evident within the road bed and on the site margins. Shoreline erosion, wave action, and inundation will remove remaining *in situ* deposits.

Potential Significance: Good. This site contains potential for yielding information on early farm lifeways within the project area as well as northcentral Texas before 1880.

Recommendations: Testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN429

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-522 ft
Vegetation	Locust, willow, oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1870s-1940s)
Recommendations	Testing

Description : The site is located on the northeastern shore of Westlake Park approximately 1.2 km southeast of the old Lake Dallas dam. Features include a house mound, sandstone piers, a handmade-brick chimney fall, a capped well, a cellar, and a two-track road that bisects the eastern site area. A surface scatter occurs primarily on the beach, which is eroded. Shovel test pits dug above the beach in heavy vegetation cover contained *in situ* sheet-refuse deposits. The current site area is approximately 120 m by 150 m based on the distribution of features, surface artifacts, and buried deposits.

The artifacts include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	4 refined earthenware	
	1 early ironstone whiteware	1840-1910
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 *blue nonvitrified ironstone with* relief molding and scalloped rim	1850-1910
	1 blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	3 stoneware	
	1 salt/salt	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM whole medicinal with owen's *ring and maker's mark*	1910-1913
	2 machine, wagon, and hardware	
	1 nut	
	1 metal screw plug to 55-gal. drum	
STP 1-4	Sterile	
STP 5	1 window glass	
STP 6	1 machine-cut nail	
	1 wire nail	
STP 7	3 bottle glass	
	3 light green nondiag.	
STP 8	2 bottle glass	

	2 aqua nondiag.
STP 9	1 thin metal frag.
STP 10	1 bottle glass
	1 clear nondiag.
STP 11	Sterile
STP 12	1 bottle glass
	1 clear nondiag.
STP 13-16	Sterile

Mean Beginning Dates:

refined earthenware	1855	(n=4)
stoneware	1870	(n=2)
bottle glass	1910	(n=1)
combined	1867	(n=7)

The artifact sample is too small to reliably date. Based on the above results, the site may have been initially occupied ca. 1870. No modern material was found.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, 1936, and 1946 maps. Based on this information the site was probably serially occupied until the late 1940s.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts and excavation of 16 shovel test pits. Six shovel test pits were initially dug. The site was revisited and 10 shovel test pits were excavated to obtain additional information about site size, age, and integrity.

Site Integrity: Good. The site is located just inside the Corps' fence, which has protected it from recreational traffic. The northern site area (<10%) has been removed by slumping and shoreline erosion. The site remains largely intact with good archaeological integrity.

Adverse Impacts: This site will be completely inundated and subject to continued shoreline erosion and wave action when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: Good. Current information indicates that this site is a ca. 1870s to 1940s farmstead with good potential for providing information on rural lifeways in the area during this period.

Recommendations: Testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN430

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	525 ft-531 ft
Vegetation	Locust, grasses
Surface Visibility	30%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca.1890s-1950s)
Recommendations	Limited testing

Description: The site is located on a southeast-trending peninsula that extends from the old Lake Dallas dam north of Westlake Park. It is situated above the southern margin of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River floodplain. The current site area is approximately 40 m north-south by 50 m east-west. It is a sparse historic artifact scatter. A single feature, a brick scatter, occurs in the southwestern site area. It may represent the former house location. The bricks are machine-made and stamped FERRIS. A two-track road extends along the north boundary of the site.

Several additional features were found when the site was revisited in January, 1987. A filled well occurs west of the brick scatter; a stock pond is southeast of the brick scatter; and a house mound was found associated with the brick.

The artifacts from 41DN430 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	1 blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 light-ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1990
	1 personal item	
	1 cast-porcelain doll part	
STP 1	1 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM base with stippling	1940-1990
STP 2	1 bottle glass	
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
STP 3-5	Sterile	
STP 6	1 bottle glass	
	1 clear nondiag.	
STP 7-11	Sterile	

The artifact sample is too small to reliably date. A tentative initial occupation date near the turn of the century is given based on the artifacts and features.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, 1936, and 1946 maps. Based on this information, the site was occupied until the late 1940s to 1950s. The farmstead is not shown on the 1960 map.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts and excavation of six shovel test pits. The site was revisited in 1987 and five additional shovel test pits were excavated.

Site Integrity: Moderate. Current information indicates moderate to good integrity. Surface erosion is evident in the two-track road.

Adverse Impacts: Wave action and erosion will further impact the site when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: Moderate. Current data indicate that this site has potential for yielding information about rural lifeways in this area.

Recommendations: Limited testing is recommended to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

41DN431

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	520 ft
Vegetation	Willow, greenbriar
Surface Visibility	0-2%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880-1940s)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the northwestern-most edge of a northwest to southeast-trending peninsula that extends from the east side of the old Lake Dallas dam. The peninsula is north of Westlake Park. The site is approximately 50 m northeast of the dam, and the current site area is approximately 20 m by 20 m based on the distribution of surface artifacts. Features include a cement slab, 1.5 m by 4 m, and a willow tree with barbed-wire strands imbedded in it.

Artifacts from 41DN431 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 stoneware	
	1 no interior/salt	
	2 bottle glass	
	1 manganese MM beverage neck	1880-1920
	1 clear nondiag.	
	1 table glass	
	1 window glass	
	1 machine-made brick and concrete frag.	
STP 1	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 stoneware	
	1 salt/salt	
	1 unid. glass	
	1 machine-cut nail	
	9 wire nails	
STP 2	2 wire nails	
	8 building material	
	1 door hinge with bolt	
	7 machine-made brick and concrete frags.	
	2 unid. thin metal	
STP 3-4	Sterile	
STP 5	1 tin can frag.	

The artifact sample was too small to reliably date. An initial occupation date of ca. 1880 was given based on the occurrence of early ceramic types (i.e., salt-glazed stonewares). While exact dates are not currently available for these types, they were produced during the mid-late nineteenth century. They went out of production before 1900. The assemblage contains both nineteenth- and twentieth-century material.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, 1936, and 1946 maps. The site was probably occupied until the late 1940s. It may have been removed during dam construction.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of five shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Poor. The site has largely been removed.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been removed. This area will be inundated when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. No integrity remains. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN432

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-525 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	85%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century-recent)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located about 50 m northwest of a picnic area in Westlake Park and 400 m northwest of Lake Dallas dam. It is situated on the margin of a terrace on the north side of the park. A breakwater area marked off by tires is located north of the site beginning at the lake edge, and a designated swimming area is approximately 350 m northwest of the site. Features include PVC water pipes to the house, a concrete septic tank with a cover, a concrete driveway pad, and a gravel roadbed south of the house. The northern portion of the site has been badly eroded by shoreline activity, and the southern half has been impacted by park construction. A small historic scatter, 5 m by 5 m, from the recent occupation occurred north of the driveway. It included primarily ceramic tablewares, stonewares, and bottle glass fragments. The surface features and artifacts indicate this site was recently abandoned. The original site area is unknown.

Artifacts collected at 41DN432 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	2 unknown	
	5 stoneware	
	5 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 porcelain	

	1 bottle glass		
	1 translucent white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap		1870-1930

The artifact sample is too small to reliably date. All of the artifacts and features visible at the site were modern. No evidence of an earlier occupation was found. No shovel test pits were dug because the site was disturbed.

Historic Map Research: This site is shown on the 1918, 1925, and 1936 maps.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. A grab sample of surface artifacts was collected. No shovel test pits were dug because the site was disturbed, and all visible deposits were modern.

Site Integrity: None.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been removed. The majority of the site will be underwater when the lake level rises. The remainder will be removed by shoreline erosion, wave action, and park activities.

Potential Significance: None. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN433

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-518 ft
Vegetation	Willow, grasses
Surface Visibility	95%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (late 19th c.-1940?)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the east shore of a peninsula at the west end of the dam. The peninsula is north of the dam and is on the north side of Lewisville Lake Park. A boat ramp occurs 2 m west of the site, and a coarse sand and gravel beach measuring 30 m high and 20 m wide occurs along the shore. The site is a sparse scatter of historic ceramic and bottle-glass sherds located on the beach. The current site area is approximately 20 m north-south by 10 m east-west. No features occur.

The artifacts found at 41DN433 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1900
	2 stoneware	
	1 unglazed/salt	1850-1875
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt-blue	1915-1990
	1 bottle glass	
	1 light green MM beverage base	1910-1990
STP 1-4	Sterile	

The artifact assemblage was too small to date. A combined MBD date of 1881 (n=4) was obtained.

Historic Map Research: This site is shown on the 1925 and 1936 maps. Because of the poor quality of the 1918 map, it was not possible to determine if this site is shown. However, it seems probable that it was, given the late nineteenth-century domestic material found at the site. The farmstead is not shown on the 1946 or 1960 maps, indicating it was abandoned by this period.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. A grab sample of surface artifacts was collected. Four shovel test pits were dug.

Site Integrity: None.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been removed. It will be completely inundated when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. No *in situ* deposits remain. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN434

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	530 ft-540 ft
Vegetation	Oaks, grasses
Surface Visibility	50 to 100%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey complex, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (early twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the west side of Lewisville Lake Park and about 1 km east of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad tracks. It is situated at the head of a steep draw at a point where an open field intersects the tree line. Features include a cement foundation, a brick cistern, and a possible dump in the gully south of the site. The house apparently has been moved. The domed cistern is 4.5 to 6.5 m deep. The current site area is approximately 100 m north-south by 50 m east-west.

The artifacts found at 41DN433 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	2 decorated refined earthenware plate rim sherds	
	3 bottle glass	
	1 olive-green wine-bottle-glass	

sherd
1 manganese bottle glass sherd (not collected)
1 glass stopper
2 bone
1 chicken coracoid
1 cut beef bone

Historic Map Research: A site is shown in this area on the 1918 map but not on the 1936 or 1960 maps, suggesting it was occupied during the early twentieth century.

Previous and Current Research: This site was recorded by R. Scott of the U.S. Army Corps in 1985. The site was recorded during a survey of the area to be impacted by the Eagle Point Marina expansion. The site is on property privately leased on Federal land. A small sample of surface artifacts were recovered. The site was not revisited.

Site Integrity: Poor.

Adverse Impacts: The house has been removed. The surface collection is from the disturbed area around the dwelling foundation and cistern. The site has been impacted by erosion and construction activities associated with the expansion of Eagle Point Marina. The A-horizon around the foundation, cistern, and dump has been disturbed. Construction and vandalism to due increased access by marina users is expected to further impact the site.

Potential Significance: Poor. The site has been seriously impacted and does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN438

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-540 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	50%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1890s-twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the northwest margin of a small point of land east of Lake Dallas and northwest of Westlake Park. It is situated on the northwest slope of a terrace above an ephemeral stream drainage that is now inundated. The site has been severely eroded. Features include a cellar depression, concrete blocks (possibly house piers), a possible trash dump, a well, and a historic artifact scatter on the beach. The current site area is approximately 80 m east-west by 130 m north-south.

The artifacts from 41DN438 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	8 refined earthenware	
	3 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	4 unknown	
	2 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 bottle glass	
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	2 window glass	
	5 building material	
	5 particle-board frags.	
	1 machine, wagon, and hardware	
STP 1-2	Sterile	
STP 3	1 building material	
	1 cement frag.	
STP 4-5	Sterile	
STP 6	8 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1990
	1 clear MM beverage with continuous-thread rim	1919-1990
	6 clear nondiag.	
	18 tin can frags.	
STP 7	Sterile	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 map. It does not appear on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps. It is outside the area shown on the 1925 map. The features and artifacts indicate the site was occupied serially. The earlier occupation may date from the end of the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. A more recent occupation is indicated by the features (cellar, well, concrete) and a modern house, which is located outside the project area.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts in the beach area and excavation of seven shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: Poor. The older component has been removed. The second component is modern. The house associated with this component is located above the 540-ft contour, outside the Corps' fence.

Adverse Impacts: The older component has been removed. The modern component has been disturbed, is partially outside the project boundary, and will be further impacted by downslope erosion and recreational traffic.

Potential Significance: None. No *U.S.* archaeological component remains. This site does not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN439

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5, #3397-111
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-520 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	75%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1895-1930s)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is on the south edge of a small peninsula east of the town of Lake Dallas. It is situated on the margin of a terrace above an ephemeral stream channel that has been inundated. The site has been almost entirely removed by bank slumping and downslope erosion. A windmill or well pipe is the only feature remaining, and it is situated at the edge of the bank. A motorcycle path is north of the pipe, and a small historic artifact scatter occurs within this path. It is heavily eroded, and the B-horizon is exposed.

Only one of three shovel test pits excavated upslope at the north end of the site contained buried cultural material. Historic artifacts collected at 41DN439 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	2 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with relief molding, scalloped rim, and gilding	1890-1990
	1 household item	
	1 carving knife	
STP 1-2	Sterile	
STP 3	1 refined earthenware	
	1 unknown (stained)	
	4 bottle glass	
	1 brown MM beverage rim	1910-1990
	1 brown MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1990
	5 building material	
	5 asphalt-shingle frags.	

The artifact sample is too small to reliably date. The material suggests a mean beginning date of ca. 1895.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 map. It is outside the area depicted on the 1925 map, and no structures occur on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps for this site. Based on this information the site was probably abandoned before 1936.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts on the exposed B-horizon in the bike path and excavation of three shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: The site has no archaeological integrity.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been removed by slumping, downslope erosion, inundation, and motorbike activity. It will be completely inundated when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. No *in situ* deposits remain. This site does not meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN440

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	516 ft
Vegetation	Grasses
Surface Visibility	95%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1870-1910?)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the southeastern tip of a small point of land east of the town of Lake Dallas. The site has been inundated and seriously eroded. The current site area is approximately 30 m north-south by 25 m east-west. A historic surface scatter occurs on the beach. Several machine-made bricks were visible in the water. No features occur.

Artifacts found at 41DN440 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	3 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	3 stoneware	
	1 salt/salt	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 porcelain	
	2 bottle glass	
	1 aqua nonapplied turn-molded beverage rim	1880-1910
	1 aqua nondiag.	
STP 1-4	Sterile	
STP 5	1 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
STP 6	1 refined earthenware	
	1 unknown (stained)	
STP 7	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:

refined earthenware	1868	(n=4)
stoneware	1870	(n=2)
bottle glass	1880	(n=1)
combined	1870	(n=7)

The artifact sample is too small to reliably date. All of the artifacts found dated to the late nineteenth century with the exception of the two machine-made bricks visible in the water.

Historic Map Research: This site is not shown on the 1918, 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps, suggesting that if a farmstead was located here, it was abandoned before 1918.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts and excavation of seven shovel test pits. All artifacts were collected on the beach or in the water.

Site Integrity: None.

Adverse Impacts: This area has been affected by park development and inundation. It will be completely inundated when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. No *in situ* deposits remain. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN450

Map Quad	Denton East 7.5', #3397-114
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Grasses, creeping vines
Surface Visibility	25%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880s-early twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: This site is located on the northeastern edge of a small point east of a private airport runway. The current site area is approximately 50 m by 45 m. The site is a dense historic artifact scatter, including bottle glass, ceramic table wares, stoneware storage vessels, lamp glass, and architectural debris. No cultural features were found directly associated with this scatter. North of the scatter is a well or windmill pipe.

A barbed-wire fence extends north-south on the west side of the site. West of the fence is a recent trash dump containing metal appliances, domestic refuse, and concrete and steel industrial or commercial-related remains.

A second feature, also not associated with the domestic component at this site, is three large circular concrete piers or supports with square cut-out sections in the center. Based on the size, shape, and placement of these piers and the presence of industrial or commercial-related concrete and steel supports in the trash dump, these remains appear to be associated with a billboard or possible steel structure related to the airport located west of the site.

Historic artifacts from 41DN450 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	6 refined earthenware	
	3 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone with shell edge	1850-1910
	1 imitation flow blue	1890-1925
	5 stoneware	
	2 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	1 no interior/bristol	1900-1990
	1 no interior/no exterior	
	13 bottle glass	
	1 clear handmade medicinal base	1850-1900
	1 clear MM beverage base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 opaque white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
	1 manganese MM medicinal rim	1910-1920
	1 manganese MM base	1910-1990
	1 aqua MM continuous-thread beverage rim	1919-1990
	1 brown MM beverage rim	1910-1990
	3 clear nondiag.	
	3 aqua nondiag.	
	3 table glass	
	1 lamp glass	
	1 machine-cut nail	
STP 1-4	Sterile	

Mean Beginning Dates:		
refined earthenware	1877	(n=6)
stoneware	1883	(n=4)
bottle glass	1897	(n=7)
combined	1886	(n=17)

The artifact sample yielded a mean beginning date of ca. 1886 for initial occupation. No material was collected from the trash dump.

Historic Map Research: This site is shown on the 1918 map. It is outside the area depicted on the 1925 map, and no structures occur on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps for this farmstead. Based on this information, this site was probably abandoned in the 1920s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts and excavation of four shovel test pits. No artifacts were found in any of the shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: None. The site has been seriously impacted by surface erosion and the construction and later removal of an industrial or commercial-related structure. No depth was found to the cultural deposit.

Adverse Impacts: Erosion and industrial activity will continue to impact the site. The eastern site area has been affected by contouring activity. Trash dumping activity appears to have been largely halted and the site will not be inundated. However, recreational activities in the area may further impact the site.

tential Significance: None. This site does not et the criteria for eligibility to the National Register.

commendations: No further work.

41DN451

p Quad	Denton East 7.5', #3397-114
pe of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
vation above MSL	530 ft
getation	Grasses
face Visibility	70%
il Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
pography	Terrace
ltural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880-1920s)
commendations	No further work

scription: The site is located near the northern ge of a small point of land south of Graveyard ough, north of the town of Lake Dallas and east of e Jesuit Retreat. The current site area is proximately 20 m north-south by 30 m east-west. It is unded on the east and west by Lake Lewisville and rrow pits on the north. Excavation of the pits has moved most of the site. A dirt, two-track road bisects e south site area. The site is a historic surface scatter. cultural features occur.

The artifacts found at 41DN451 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
rface	5 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	2 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	5 *stoneware*	
	2 unglazed/natural clay	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 natural clay/no exterior	
	3 bottle glass	
	1 *manganese cup bottom-mold* hand-made base	1880-1900
	1 aqua MM medicinal body	1910-1990
	1 aqua nondiag.	
P 1-12	Sterile	

an Beginning Dates:

ined earthenware	1870	(n=5)
neware	1870	(n=2)
ttle glass	1895	(n=2)
mbined	1876	(n=9)

The artifact sample is too small to reliably date. A an beginning date of 1876 was obtained. No recent aterial was found.

storic Map Research:

The site is shown on the 1918 map. It is outside e area depicted on the 1925 map. No structures cur at this location on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 aps. Based on this information the site was probably andoned in the 1920s.

Previous and Current Research:

This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts. Twelve shovel test pits were excavated. They were all sterile.

Site Integrity: None. No features remain. All shovel test pits were sterile.

Adverse Impacts: Borrow-pit activity and surface erosion have seriously impacted the site. No *in situ* deposits were found. Continued erosion, borrow activity, and recreational activities will further impact this area.

Potential Significance: None. No archaeological integrity remains. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No additional work.

41DN452

Map Quad	Denton East 7.5', #3397-114
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-530 ft
Vegetation	Oak, scrub oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	45%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the east bank of Graveyard Slough on the southwestern tip of Shayhan Point. Features include a dirt, two-track road that bisects the site northwest-southeast, a small bottle-glass scatter in the southeast area of the site, and three concrete chunks in the southern site area. The current site area is about 70 m north-south by 45 m east-west. The bottle glass is modern, all fragments post-dating 1900. The concrete chunks are modern and appear to have been dumped at the site. No *in situ* cultural remains were found.

The artifacts at 41DN452 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	18 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM brandy-finish beverage bottle	1910-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal base with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal base	1910-1990
	14 clear nondiag.	
	1 brown nondiag.	
STP 1-4	Sterile	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 map. No structures occur on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps. The artifacts found at 41DN452 are modern and appear to have been

dumped there. No features or artifacts associated with an early farmstead were found.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of four shovel test pits. All surface artifacts were collected.

Site Integrity: None. No *in situ* cultural deposits associated with a domestic component were found. Surface artifacts appear to represent recent dumping activity.

Adverse Impacts: Erosion, partial inundation, and recreational activity will continue to impact this site.

Potential Significance: None. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. No *in situ* cultural deposits were found.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended.

41DN453

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	525 ft
Vegetation	Pecan, oak, mesquite, grasses
Surface Visibility	15%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (? to ca. 1940)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on an upland ridge approximately 500 m west of the town of Camp Lucille and 250 m southwest of the town of Camp Dallas. The old Garza-Little Elm Dam is about 500 m southeast of the site, and 41DN58, a multicomponent site, is approximately 200 to 250 m south. The site is situated adjacent to cultivated fields and is currently being eroded by Lewisville Lake. The current site area is approximately 100 m by 100 m and is well drained and fairly flat. Much of the site has been inundated and eroded. Recent debris occurs over much of the site. A wood pile possibly associated with an outbuilding (shed) and a pile of recent tin cans, bottle glass, and ceramics occur. No features associated with an early farmstead were found.

Artifacts from 41DN453 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	3 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	2 light-ivory-tinted whiteware with floral decalcomania	1920-1950
	1 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/natural clay (modern bean pot; ovenware)	1920-1990?
	5 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM medicinal rim	1910-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal body	1910-1990
	1 light-green MM beverage base with stippling and maker's mark	1954-1990
	1 light green nondiag.	
	1 clear nondiag.	
	2 personal items	
	1 leather shoe(?) frag.	
	1 "piggy bank" figurine	
	25 tin can frags.	
STP 1-7	Sterile	
STP 8	1 wire nail	
STP 9-10	Sterile	
STP 11	1 household item	
	1 crown bottle cap	
	2 tin can frags.	
STP 12	1 household item	
	1 crown bottle cap	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 and 1936 maps. No structures were found on the 1946 and 1960 maps. Based on this information, the site was probably abandoned in the 1940s. No *in situ* cultural deposits associated with this farmstead were found.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts, excluding the trash dump, and excavation of twelve shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: None. No *in situ* cultural deposits were found.

Adverse Impacts: Slope erosion, inundation, and wave action will continue to impact this site. In addition, the site appears to receive heavy recreational traffic. A recent dump upslope and northwest of the site may be the major source of much of the recent trash on the site.

Potential Significance: None. No *in situ* deposits were found. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN456

Map Quad	Denton East 7.5', #3397-114
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter
Elevation above MSL	523 ft
Vegetation	Pecan, locust, bois d'arc, greenbriar, grasses
Surface Visibility	2%
Soil Association	Justin fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1900-1920?)
Recommendations	No further work

scription: The site is located on the southern ge of Camp Copass on the south side of a large ninsula. The site is a surface scatter of historic ifacts that occurs on a manicured lawn associated h Camp Copass. This material includes bottle-glass d refined-earthenware fragments. Too few artifacts re found to reliably date the site. No historic cultural atures occur. No shovel test pits were excavated hin the lawn area. Three shovel test pits excavated the edge of a small drainage in the southeastern e area were sterile. Cultural material north of this ainage included a pump, a concrete sewer tank, ider blocks, a small amount of bottle glass, a paved ad bisecting the lawn area at the northern end of the e, a sewer holding area on the southern end of the e, and an underground pipeline that extends in a uthwest-northeast direction towards the camp.

Artifacts found at 41DN456 include:

ov.	Material	Date Range
rface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 imitation flow blue	1890-1925
	3 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM beverage rim	1910-1990
	1 clear nondiag.	
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
P 1-3	Sterile	

storic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at s location on the 1918 map. No structures occur on e 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps. Camp Copass is own on the 1946 map. The early farmstead was obably removed when the camp was built.

evious and Current Research: The site was eviously unrecorded. Survey work included cavation of three shovel test pits and a 100% rface collection of material within the lawn area.

te Integrity: None. The area has been seriously pacted by the construction of a sewage holding nk, an underground pipeline, and erosion.

dverse Impact: Erosion, construction activities, d inundation have all impacted the site.

otential Significance: None. No *in situ* deposits re found. The site has been seriously impacted. It es not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National egister of Historic Places.

ecommendations: No further work.

41DN457

ap Quad	Denton East 7.5', #3397-114
pe of Remains	Historic Bridge
evation above MSL	530 ft
getation	Brambles, greenbriars
rface visibility	0-2%
il Association	Justin fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the west grounds of Camp Copass on the north side of a large peninsula. The site is an abandoned concrete bridge with rebar reinforcing. The road is a dirt, two-track that extended along the northern edge of the peninsula. The road and bridge have been abandoned. Access to Camp Copass is provided by a paved road located 80 m south of the old road. No other features were identified associated with this bridge.

Historic Map Research: No indications of this small bridge are shown on the 1918, 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Four shovel test pits were excavated around the bridge at 20-m intervals. No cultural material was found.

Site Integrity: The bridge is still intact, but the two-track road associated with it is no longer in use, and access to the bridge is not possible because of dense vegetation.

Adverse Impacts: The deposits around the bridge will continue to be periodically inundated in the future.

Potential Significance: Based on current information, this site is too recent and does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No additional work.

41DN458

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic dump
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-520 ft
Vegetation	Oak, greenbriar
Surface Visibility	60%
Soil Association	Gowen clay loam, frequently flooded
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (modern)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on a terrace on the south side of the southern branch of Pecan Creek. It is bounded on the north by a creek drainage and on the south by the terrace slope and a worn cow path. The only cultural feature is fence posts to an old barbed-wire fence. A recent dump occurs containing ceramic and glass vessels, tin cans, household metal remains, firearms, and machine parts. Shovel test pits dug within the dump contained buried deposits, while pits dug outside were sterile.

Artifacts from the dump at 41DN458 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 stoneware	
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
STP 1	5 refined earthenware	
	5 white whiteware with thin band	1890-1990
	5 bottle glass	
	2 clear MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1990
	1 brown MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1990
	2 clear nondiag.	
	1 window glass	
STP 2	1 bottle glass	
	1 clear nondiag.	
STP 3	31 tin can frags.	
STP 4-5	Sterile	
STP 6	6 table glass	
	1 machine-made brick	
	1 building material	
	1 piece cut red shale slab	
	2 household items	
	1 teaspoon	
	1 plastic plate frag.	
	3 machine, wagon, and hardware	
	2 spring frags.	
	1 sparkplug	
	99 misc. other	
	99 newspaper frags.	
STP 7-11	Sterile	
STP 12	1 ammunition	
	1 .22 cal. rimfire with headstamp "P"	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 and 1936 maps. No structures occur on the 1946 and 1960 maps. The dump at 41DN458 contains modern trash. It was not possible to determine if this material was associated with the farmstead abandoned ca. 1940, since no features were found indicating where the house and outbuildings had been located.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved excavation of 12 shovel test pits, including units both inside the trash dump and units outside.

Site Integrity: Poor. No *in situ* deposits associated with the former farmstead were found.

Adverse Impacts: The area has been seriously impacted by slumping, erosion, and recent dumping activity. The site will be inundated when the lake level rises, and shoreline erosion will continue.

Potential Significance: None. This site does not meet the requirements for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No *in situ* deposits were found.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended at this site.

41DN460

Map Quad	Denton East 7.5', #3397-114
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	520 ft-600 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	95%
Soil Association	Birome-Rayex-Aubrey complex, 2-15% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1880s-1950s)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located between the 520 and 600-ft contours of a terrace on the east side of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. The northern portion of the site is within the floodplain, while the southern is located upslope with the south edge situated on a terrace ridge. The slope is 45 degrees from the floodplain edge to the top of the terrace. The site contains features and surface artifacts from an 1880s to 1950s farmstead. The site area is currently about 160 m east-west by 60 m north-south.

Architectural features clustered in two areas of the site (A and B). Area A includes a sandstone and mortar springhouse measuring 4 m by 4 m, and a 2 m by 2-m concrete well at the base of terrace, along the 520-ft contour. A concrete platform and pedestal is located to the east, 6 m above the springhouse and well. A sandstone and mortar foundation to a house is located between the 550-ft and 555-ft contours to the east. The chimney base is still present. A dirt, two-track road oriented north-south marks the west site boundary. Area B, located east of Area A, includes a poured concrete foundation to a possible outbuilding, a concrete and brick cellar, sandstone and mortar rubble, including pier or foundation stones, a small concrete slab, and a telephone pole. Area B is situated above the 590-ft contour, and an unimproved two-track road bisects the site between areas A and B.

The surface artifact density is low to moderate. No subsurface deposits were found. The surface artifacts in Areas A and B are similar in type and age.

The artifacts found at 41DN460 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	8 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone with floral decalcomania	1895-1910
	2 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 white whiteware with relief molding	1890-1990
	1 imitation flow blue	1890-1925
	2 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 unknown	
	4 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 natural clay/bristol	1890-1915
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	3 porcelain	
	4 bottle glass	
	3 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 light green nondiag.	

	2 table glass
	3 machine-made brick
	2 building material
	2 porcelain fixture frags.
STP 1-6	Sterile

Mean Beginning Dates:

refined earthenware	1888	(n=7)
stoneware	1883	(n=4)
bottle glass	1880	(n=3)
combined	1885	(n=14)

The artifact sample yielded a combined mean beginning date of ca. 1885. No artifacts were found in the shovel test pits.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1936, and 1946 maps. An abandoned structure occurs on the 1960 map. Based on these data the site was occupied until the 1950s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Work included excavation of six shovel test pits and recovery of a representative sample of diagnostic surface artifacts in Areas A and B.

Site Integrity: Poor. While the architectural remains of the site are still relatively intact, very little of the A-horizon remains. The site has been seriously impacted by downslope erosion. No *in situ* subsurface remains occur.

Adverse Impacts: Erosion will continue to seriously impact the site, and the lower part of Area A will be inundated.

Potential Significance: Poor. While some architectural remains occur, the site lacks archaeological integrity. It was occupied until recently and does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN462

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Altoga silty clay, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Upland ridge
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1900?-1940)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on an upland ridge near the junction of Doe Branch Creek and the major upland drainage on the east side of the Navo Peninsula. Gammon Road is about 1 km to the west, and the intersection of Doe Branch Road and Gammon Road is about 1.25 km to the northwest. Lewisville Lake is 100 m east. The site is located in a grassy, relatively flat pasture bounded on the north by woods. The current site area is approximately 25 m by 25 m. A barbed-wire fence surrounds this entire area. A dirt, two-track road occurs in the southeast corner of the site.

Intact cultural features indicate that the original occupation may date to the late nineteenth century, and the site was not abandoned until ca. 1940. A stone-lined well is situated in the southeastern site area near several wood piers that may represent the original house. This structure is south of the well, and a brick scatter of machine-made bricks stamped TEXAS occurs to the southwest. A root cellar is located to the northwest, and several small twentieth-century outbuildings also occur. Sandstone fieldstones occur in the pasture east of the house area and may represent building material associated with a previous structure.

The artifacts include twentieth-century ceramic and glass vessels, machine-made brick, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal. This material is scattered across the site with higher densities near features and structures.

Artifacts found at 41DN462 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	1 bottle glass	
	1 brown MM medicinal base with stippling	1940-1990
	1 table glass	
	4 window glass	
STP A1	Sterile	
STP A2	1 bottle glass	
	1 translucent white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
STP A3	Sterile	
STP B1	Sterile	
STP B2	1 wire nail	
	1 horse and stable gear	
	1 harness/rein ring	
STP B3	4 bottle glass	
	4 clear nondiag.	
	1 table glass	
	11 tin can frags.	
STP C	1 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM whole medicinal with stippling and maker's mark	1940-1990
	1 table glass	
	2 wire nails	
STP C2	Sterile	
STP C3	2 bottle glass	
	2 clear nondiag.	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 and 1936 maps. No structures occur on the 1946 or 1960 maps, indicating the farm was abandoned before 1946. The site is located outside the area depicted on the 1925 map.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a small surface collection and excavation of nine shovel test pits.

Site Integrity: Low to moderate. *In situ* subsurface deposits were found along with surface features. The site has been impacted by surface erosion.

Adverse Impacts: Adverse impacts include rodent and livestock activity and erosion. The site will not be inundated but will be impacted by increased recreational access to the area and continued surface erosion.

Potential Significance: Low to moderate. The site contains evidence of surface features and sheet-refuse deposits. However, the site is located outside the project boundaries (i.e., above 532-ft contour), and it was occupied until fairly recently. No evidence of an early occupation was found.

Recommendations: No further work. The site is above the 532-ft contour and is outside the project area.

41DN463

Map Quad	Lewisville West 7.5', #3397-111
Type of Remains	Historic dump
Elevation above MSL	540 ft
Vegetation	Oak, greenbriar, grasses
Surface Visibility	85%
Soil Association	Callisburg fine sandy loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Drainage terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located in a wooded area of Westlake Park, about 200 m north of the park entrance and just outside the project boundaries (i.e., above 532-ft contour). A cleared, open grass field is situated immediately east of the site. The site is situated on a terrace above the Elm Fork of the Trinity. No cultural features were found. The site is a trash dump discovered when a bulldozer was being used to construct a shallow drainage ditch in the western area of Westlake Park. The bulldozing operation was halted when the material was observed. The current site area is about 30 m by 30 m and down to 30 cm below surface. The artifacts primarily include ceramic tablewares, stonewares and bottle glass.

Artifacts collected at 41DN463 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	8 refined earthenware	
	6 white whiteware	1890-1990
	2 unknown	
	1 stoneware	
	1 salt/salt	
	2 porcelain	
	9 bottle glass	
	2 clear MM beverage bases with owen's ring and maker's mark	1916-1929
	1 aqua MM medicinal base with owen's ring and maker's mark	1916-1929
	1 clear MM whole blacking	1910-1990
	2 clear MM fruit jar rim with ground lip	1910-?
	1 aqua MM whole beverage with maker's mark	1910-1990
	1 clear MM whole condiment with owen's ring	1910-1990
	1 clear MM whole graduated medicinal with maker's mark	1915-1990
STP 1-3	Sterile	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown on the 1918 map. No structures occur at this location on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 map. This information indicates that the farm was abandoned before 1936. However, the artifacts found reflect a dump containing many whole artifacts rather than sheet-refuse remains. This dump post-dates occupation of the farmstead located in this area during the early 1900s.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of three shovel test pits and recovery of a small representative sample of the ceramic and glass.

Site Integrity: None. The site has been destroyed by bulldozer activity and erosion.

Adverse Impacts: This site has been destroyed.

Potential Significance: None. No intact deposits remain. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN464

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	515 ft-531 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located 50 m east of the old Lake Dallas Dam on a large peninsula that extends southeast from the dam. It is above the floodplain of the Elm Fork of the Trinity and is the location of a modern house. The current site area is about 200 m east-west by 75 m north-south.

Features include three foundations, a gate structure, and numerous concrete debris piles. The gate entrance is located at the west edge of the site and is 65 m west of foundation No.1. It is made with 18-inch thick sandstone blocks mortared with concrete. Graffiti scratched into the sandstone is dated 8-28-58. The entrance has a 4.5 m wide separation between the

two sides. An old gravel driveway extends through this area and connects this portion of the site with all of the extant structures or foundations.

Foundation No.1 is situated 65 m east of the entrance and constructed of concrete reinforced with 2 cm thick iron rebar. The concrete is faced on the outside with sandstone. Several concrete and brick piers or pillars are scattered throughout the area. The bricks are stamped DENTON TEXAS.

Foundation No.2 is located 55 m east of foundation No.1 and is roughly 12 m by 12 m and 10 cm thick. It is located 20 m from the shoreline and is constructed of concrete reinforced with rebar.

Foundation No.3 has the same floor plan as foundation No.1 and is located 50 m east of it. Numerous concrete debris piles are scattered throughout the area near this foundation. A set of concrete stairs are located in the water south of foundation No.3, and possible windmill remains occur northeast of foundation No.2.

Few surface artifacts were observed that dated from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Artifacts from 41DN464 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	2 ironstone whiteware with hand-painted motif	1840-1910
	3 stoneware	
	1 salt/salt	
	2 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 bottle glass	
	1 cobalt-blue MM whole medicinal with maker's mark	1919-1990
	1 table glass	
	1 unid. glass	
	1 tin can frag.	
STP 1-7	Sterile	
STP 8	1 wire nail	
STP 9	Sterile	
STP 10	1 refined earthenware	
	1 light-ivory-tinted whiteware with relief molding and scalloped rim	1920-1990
	1 wire nail	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, 1936, and 1946 maps. No structures are shown on the 1960 map. The date in the entry gate, 1958, indicates that the site was occupied at least until then.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included excavation of 10 shovel test pits and recovery of a small representative sample of surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Poor. The site appears to have been partially bulldozed based on the number of concrete and sandstone rubble piles. This activity is probably related to the construction of Lake Dallas Dam.

Adverse Impacts: The site has also been seriously impacted by erosion and periodic inundation. Following the lake rise, the site will be partially inundated and subject to wave action and shoreline erosion. The more recent occupation masks any evidence of earlier components. No *in situ* deposits associated with the early occupation of this site were found.

Potential Significance: None. The site has been seriously impacted. No early component remains. The site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN465

Map Quad	Aubrey 7.5', #3396-232
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead Prehistoric lithic scatter
Elevation above MSL	550 ft
Vegetation	Oak, pecan, mesquite, grasses
Surface Visibility	10%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 3-5% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (late 19th c.- early 20th c.) Prehistoric (unknown)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on an upland ridge proximal to the confluence of Little Elm Creek and Mustang Creek. It is on a slight slope and is adjacent to extensive flat areas conducive to agriculture. Only two features, a well pipe and a barbed-wire fence, occur. No prehistoric features occur. Prehistoric lithics and historic artifacts are diffusely scattered over the terrace overlapping in distribution. The well pipe is located south of the scatter and a barbed-wire fence occurs to the west. The current site area is about 30 m by 30 m.

The prehistoric material from 41DN465 includes:

Prov.	Material
surface	1 large interior chert flake
	2 small interior chert flakes
	1 large interior quartzite flake
	4 small interior quartzite flakes
	2 large cortex quartzite flakes
	1 small cortex quartzite flake
	4 quartzite chunks

The historic material includes:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	2 white whiteware	1890-1990
	2 bottle glass	
	1 translucent white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
	1 aqua nondiag.	

The artifact assemblages for both the prehistoric and historic components contained too few diagnostic artifacts to reliably date.

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918 map. No structures are shown on the 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps. This information suggests the site was abandoned during the early twentieth century, between ca. 1918 and 1936.

Previous and Current Research: This site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: Poor. The site appears to have been impacted by erosion, colluvial activity, rodents, and historic plowing and clearing activity.

Adverse Impacts: Continued erosion, rodent disturbance, and historic activity will occur. The site is located outside the project area and will not be directly affected by the proposed lake level rise.

Potential Significance: None. The site has been seriously impacted. No prehistoric or early historic component remains. The site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN471

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic artifact scatter, dump
Elevation above MSL	535 ft
Vegetation	Pecan, mesquite, grasses
Surface Visibility	30%
Soil Association	Ferris-Heiden clays, 5-15% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located approximately 0.5 mile northeast of the eastern limits and spillway of the Lewisville Lake dam. The site is situated on a terrace edge that is proximal to the uplands of East Hill Park and adjacent to a small drainage or slough that runs into the Office Creek drainage. The present site area is approximately 30 m east-west by 60 m north-south. The site is a scatter of historic material in a small erosional gully. The material may be associated with a farmstead located above the 550-ft contour. Recent debris is also scattered across the area, and a modern dump is located on the southwest limits of the site. The artifact scatter and dump both contain a variety of twentieth-century domestic items, including stonewares, ceramic tablewares, bottle glass, window glass, miscellaneous heavy metal, and plastic items.

A small grab sample was collected, including:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	2 light-ivory-tinted whiteware with floral decalcomania	1920-1990
	1 bottle glass	
	1 light olive nondiag.	
	2 table glass	
	1 unid. glass	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1936 map. It is difficult to discern if this site is on the 1918 and 1925 maps. No structures occur on the 1946 or 1960 maps.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work included recovery of a grab sample of surface artifacts. Because the site was disturbed and the dump was recent, no shovel test pits were excavated.

Site Integrity: None.

Adverse Impacts: The site has been severely impacted by bulldozer activity and downslope erosion. Downslope erosion will continue to be a problem after the lake level rises. The site is outside the project boundaries (i.e., above 532-ft contour).

Potential Significance: None. No *in situ* deposits were found, and the site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN472

Map Quad	Lewisville East 7.5', #3396-222
Type of Remains	Historic farmstead
Elevation above MSL	518 ft
Vegetation	Oak, grasses
Surface Visibility	25%
Soil Association	Navo clay loam, 1-3% slopes
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (ca. 1900-recent)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located on the northeast side of the Westlake Park peninsula. The current site area is approximately 50 m by 50 m. The site is a small surface scatter of bricks, concrete, and ceramic and glass vessel sherds located on the beach. The bricks are machine-made and stamped GLOBE. A cement foundation to a possible outbuilding is located 40 m southwest of the scatter and may not be related to it. No artifacts were found near the foundation or in the area between the beach scatter and the foundation. A dirt, two-track road bisects the two areas. A single feature, a campfire circle, occurs near the scatter. Because of the recent age of the artifacts and their disturbed context, no shovel test pits were excavated.

Artifacts from 41DN472 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	2 coarse earthenware	
	2 terra-cotta flower pots	
	2 refined earthenware	

	1 white whiteware	1890-1990
	1 unknown (stained)	
1	stoneware	
	1 salt/salt	
1	porcelain	
5	bottle glass	
	1 clear MM continuous-thread rim	1919-1990
	1 clear MM medicinal base with valve mark	1940-1990
	1 clear MM base with valve mark	1940-1990
	1 clear nondiag.	
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
3	table glass	
1	window glass	
1	machine-made brick	
3	thin and heavy metal frags.	
1	household item	
	1 stove part	
1	machine, wagon, or hardware	

Historic Map Research: A farmstead is shown at this location on the 1918, 1925, 1936, and 1946 maps.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts from the beach.

Site Integrity: None.

Adverse Impacts: The site is on an erosional surface and will be completely inundated when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. No *in situ* deposits were found. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

41DN474

Map Quad	Little Elm 7.5', #3396-223
Type of Remains	Prehistoric isolate Historic scatter
Elevation above MSL	530 ft
Vegetation	Grasses
Surface Visibility	90%
Soil Association	Kaufman clay, frequently flooded
Topography	Terrace
Cultural Affiliation	Historic (twentieth century?)
Recommendations	No further work

Description: The site is located approximately 2 km north of the town of Navo and 2 km northeast of where Fishtrap Road crosses Little Elm Creek. The confluence of Pecan Creek and Little Elm Creek is about 200 m southwest of the site. A water-filled slough is located north of the site, and Little Elm Creek is located to the west. A two-track road extends along the ridge edge on the west and north sides of the site. A historic scatter occurs in the road. No material was found in the plowed field east and southeast of the road. No features were found. A single uniface retouch flake was found on the surface.

Historic artifacts from 41DN474 include:

Prov.	Material	Date Range
surface	11 refined earthenware	
	3 light-ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1990
	6 unknown (burned)	
	2 unknown (burned) with han painted motif	
	1 stoneware	
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1990
	5 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM base	1910-1990
	1 opaque white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
	3 clear nondiag.	
	6 table glass	
	1 personal item	
	1 shoe heel	
	2 electrical items	
	1 light bulb part	
	1 fuse	

Historic Map Research: No structures are shown at this location on the 1918, 1936, 1946, or 1960 maps.

Previous and Current Research: The site was previously unrecorded. Survey work involved recovery of a representative sample of surface artifacts.

Site Integrity: None.

Adverse Impacts: The site is on an erosional surface. The site will be partially inundated and subjected to shoreline erosion when the lake level rises.

Potential Significance: None. No *in situ* deposits were found. This site does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: No further work.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

by
Kenneth Lynn Brown and Susan A. Lebo

Summary of Prehistoric Site Recommendations

by
Kenneth Lynn Brown

Research Results

Site recommendations are based on four main criteria: (1) cultural affiliation, (2) site type, (3) site integrity, and (4) adverse impacts. Site type includes indeterminate, short-term camp, long-term camp, and lithic procurement area. Site integrity includes high potential for yielding significant information, moderate potential for yielding significant information, low potential for yielding significant information, and very low potential for yielding significant information. Adverse impacts from Lewisville Lake include inundation, erosion, and public access. Table 6.1 summarizes the site information from the site descriptions. A total of 66 sites with prehistoric remains were evaluated during the present project.

Each site recommendation is based on consideration of all of the above criteria with emphasis on site integrity. The survey resulted in locating 49 previously unrecorded prehistoric sites and relocation of 17 previously recorded prehistoric sites. Seven sites with prehistoric remains (41DN43/44, 41DN392, 41DN397, 41DN411, 41DN427, 41DN465, and 41DN474) are described in the Historic Site Descriptions because they have primarily historic occupations.

Of the 66 sites with prehistoric remains (Table 6.1), 12 are recommended for minimal testing, and 11 are recommended for more extensive testing to determine eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. It is recommended that a testing program be implemented to include extensive backhoe trenching and manual excavation of 1x1-m pits to sufficient depth to ascertain the horizontal and vertical extent of any in situ cultural deposits.

Results of the survey indicate the Lewisville Lake project area was heavily used by the Archaic and Late Prehistoric inhabitants of the region. Sites include both short-term and long-term camps. A few of the long-term camps may have been villages. Lithic procurement areas have been delineated in areas of exposed gravels that are suitable for the manufacture of chipped stone artifacts. Because of intensive use of the region during the past century, many of the sites have been extensively damaged. Consequently, most sites have low to very low potential for yielding significant information about the prehistory of the region. Nonetheless, a number of the sites exhibit strong research potential and are the focus of our recommendations for further work.

Table 6.1

Overview of Prehistoric Sites at Lewisville Lake

Site[1]	Cultural Affiliation[2]	Topo Setting[3]	Site Type[4]	Integrity[5]	Impacts[6]	Recommendations
DN2	LP, HS	2	2	2	1	Minimal Testing
DN4	A, LP	4	2	1	2	Test
DN11	PI, A, LP, HS	4	2	4	1,2	No Action
DN20	A	3	1	1	2	Minimal Testing
DN21	A	4	1	1,2	2	Minimal Testing
DN23	unk	4	1	4	2	No Action
DN24	A, LP, HS	4	2	2	2	No Action
DN26	A, LP	2,3	2	1	2	Test
DN27	A, HS	2,3	2	1	2	Test
DN29	LP	3	2	2,3	2	No Action
DN37	LP, HS	4	1	1	2	Minimal Testing
DN40	A, LP, HS	4	2	1	2	Test
DN41	unk	4	1	2	2	No Action
DN43/44	unk, HF	4	1	2	2,3	No Action
DN62	PI, A, LP	3	1	4	1,2	No Action
DN288	unk	3	1	2,3	1,2	No Action
DN354	PI, A, LP, HS	3	2	2,3	1	No Action
DN367	A, HF	4	1	3	2,3	No Action
DN368	unk	1	1	4	2	No Action
DN369	unk, HS	1	1	2	1	Minimal Testing
DN370	unk	4	1	3	2,3	No Action
DN372	unk, HS	2	1	1	1,2	Minimal Testing
DN374	A	4	2	1	2	Test
DN375	unk, HS	3	1	4	2	No Action
DN376	LP	2	2	2,3	2	No Action
DN377	A, HS	2	1	1	2	Test
DN378	unk	3	1	1	1,2	Test
DN380	A	3	1	2	2	No Action
DN381	unk	3	1	2,3	2	Minimal Testing
DN382	A	3	1	2,3	2	No Action
DN383	unk	2	1	4	2	No Action
DN384	unk	4	1	1,2	1,2	Minimal Testing
DN385	unk	3	1	4	2	No Action
DN386	A	2,4	2	1	1,2	No Action
DN387	LP	3	1	1,2	1,2	Minimal Testing
DN388	unk, HS	2	1	3	1	No Action
DN389	LP	3	1	3	2	No Action
DN392	A, HS	4	2	1	2	Test

Table 6.1 (cont.)

Site[1]	Cultural Affiliation[2]	Topo Setting[3]	Site Type[4]	Integrity[5]	Impacts[6]	Recommendations
DN396	unk	3	1	2,3	1,2	No Action
DN397	unk, HS	3	1	4	2,3	No Action
DN411	A, HF	3	2	4	1	No Action
DN412	unk	3	1	3	1,2	No Action
DN419	A	4	1	3	1	No Action
DN420	LP	4	1	3	1	No Action
DN427	unk, HS	3	1	4	1,2	No Action
DN434	unk, HI	4	1	3	2	No Action
DN435	unk	4	1	3	1,2	No Action
DN436	unk	4	3	1,2	1,2	Minimal Testing
DN437	unk, HS	3	1	3	1,2	No Action
DN441	A, LP	3	2	3	1,2	No Action
DN442	A	2	1	1	1,2	Test
DN443	A	3	1	3	2,3	No Action
DN444	unk	3	1	3	2	No Action
DN445	unk, HF	4	1	3	2	No Action
DN446	LP, HS	3	2	1	1,2	Test
DN447	unk, HS	2	1	1	2	Minimal Testing
DN448	unk	2	1	2	2	Minimal Testing
DN449	LP, HS	2	1	3	2	No Action
DN454	unk, HS	3	1	3	2	No Action
DN455	unk	4	1	3	2,3	No Action
DN459	A, HS	3	1	3	1,1	No Action
DN461	unk, HI	2	1	2	2	No Action
DN465	unk, HS	3	1	4	2	No Action
DN473	unk	3	3	3	1,2	No Action
DN474	unk, HS	1	1	3	1,2	No Action

1 Site number is preceded by 41 (e.g., 41DN2).

2 A =Archaic; HF=Historic Farmstead; HI= Historic Items or Isolate; HS=Historic Scatter; LP=Late Prehistoric; PI=PaleoIndian, unk=unknown.

3 1=Floodplain; 2=Terrace; 3=Slopes; 4=Ridge top or slope.

4 1=Indeterminate; 2=Short or long-term camp; 3=Lithic procurement area.

5 1=High potential; 2=Moderate potential; 3=Low potential; 4=Very low potential.

6 1=Inundation; 2=Erosion; 3=Public Access.

Table 6.2

Research Potential of the Prehistoric Sites Recommended for Testing

Site[1]	Cultural Affiliation[2]	C-14 Potential[3]	Stratigraphic &Spatial Integrity[4]	Lithics[5]	Ceramics[6]	Fauna[7]
DN2	LP	?	Y	Y	Y	?
DN4	A, LP	?	Y	Y	?	Y
DN20	A	?	Y	Y	?	?
DN21	A	Y	Y	Y	?	?
DN26	A, LP	?	Y	?	Y	Y
DN27	A	?	Y	Y	?	Y
DN37	LP, HS	Y	Y	Y	?	?
DN40	A, LP, HS	?	Y	Y	?	Y
DN369	unk, HS	?	Y	Y	?	Y
DN372	unk	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
DN374	A	Y	Y	Y	?	?
DN377	A, HS	?	Y	Y	?	?
DN378	unk	Y	Y	Y	?	?
DN381	unk	?	Y	Y	?	?
DN384	unk	?	Y	Y	?	Y
DN386	A	?	Y	Y	?	?
DN387	LP	?	Y	Y	?	?
DN392	A, HS	?	Y	Y	?	Y
DN436	unk	?	Y	Y	?	?
DN442	A	Y	Y	Y	?	?
DN446	LP, HS	?	Y	Y	?	?
DN447	unk, HS	?	Y	Y	?	?
DN448	unk	Y	Y	?	?	Y

1 Site number is preceded by 41 (e.g., 41DN2).

2 A =Archaic; HF=Historic Farmstead; HI= Historic Items. or Isolate; HS=Historic Scatter; LP=Late Prehistoric; PI=PaleoIndian, unk=unknown.

3 ?=No charcoal recovered, cannot determine potential; Y=charcoal observed during shovel testing.

4 Y=Site appears to have in situ cultural remains.

5 ?=No lithics recovered from site, cannot determine potential; Y=Lithic materials were recovered, site potentially may yield substantial lithic data.

6 ?=No ceramics recovered from site, cannot determine potential; Y=Ceramics were recovered, site potentially may yield substantial ceramic data.

7 ?=No fauna recovered from site, cannot determine potential; Y=Faunal remains were recovered, site potentially may yield substantial faunal data.

Prehistoric Site Recommendations for Testing

Tables 6.2 and 6.3 show the prehistoric sites recommended for testing to determine eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Table 6.2 shows sites that have potential for yielding charcoal for radiocarbon dating, lithics, ceramics, fauna, and have stratigraphic and spatial integrity. These data should be considered tentative since the archaeological evidence is based on surface collections and materials recovered from shovel tests. The 23 sites recommended for testing are believed to have the best preserved cultural remains of the 66 sites with prehistoric remains. Therefore, all of the sites recommended for testing are believed to have potentially good stratigraphic and spatial integrity of cultural remains. Seven of the 23 sites yielded charcoal that may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. All of the sites, with the exception of 41DN488, yielded lithic materials. Only two sites have yielded evidence of ceramics, while nine sites yielded well preserved faunal materials.

Table 6.3 shows some of the major problems and research goals that may be addressed with data obtained from the 23 sites recommended for testing. The research goals and questions concern issues that have not been fully addressed by previous research in

Table 6.3

Lithic, Ceramic, Subsistence, and Chronological Potential of the Prehistoric Sites Recommended for Testing

Site[1]	Cultural Affiliation[2]	Lithic & Ceramic Technology & Exchange Systems[3]	Subsistence[4]	Temporal Chronology[5]
DN2	LP	Y	?	?
DN4	A, LP	Y	Y	?
DN20	A	Y	?	?
DN21	A	Y	?	Y
DN26	A, LP	Y	Y	?
DN27	A	Y	Y	?
DN37	LP, HS	Y	?	Y
DN40	A, LP, HS	Y	Y	?
DN369	unk, HS	Y	Y	?
DN372	unk	Y	Y	Y
DN374	A	Y	?	Y
DN377	A, HS	Y	?	?
DN378	unk	Y	?	Y
DN381	unk	Y	?	?
DN384	unk	Y	Y	?
DN386	A	Y	?	?
DN387	LP	Y	?	?
DN392	A, HS	Y	Y	?
DN436	unk	Y	?	?
DN442	A	Y	?	Y
DN446	LP, HS	Y	?	?
DN447	unk, HS	Y	?	?
DN448	unk	?	Y	Y

1 Site number is preceded by 41 (e.g., 41DN2).

2 A =Archaic; HF=Historic Farmstead; HI= Historic Items or Isolate; HS=Historic Scatter; LP=Late Prehistoric; PI=PaleoIndian, unk=unknown.

3 Lithics and/or ceramics were recovered from the site that may allow for research in lithic/ceramic technologies and exchange systems.

4 Faunal remains were recovered from the site that may allow for research in subsistence/butchering patterns and bone tool technology.

5 Charcoal was discerned during shovel testing indicating the site may potentially yield carbonized remains suitable for radiocarbon dating to help clarify the temporal chronology for the region.

the region. As an example, there are few prehistoric components from the Elm Fork of the Trinity River that have been radiocarbon dated to develop a chronology for the area. Therefore, developing a reliable archaeological chronology is a major goal for current research along the Elm Fork of the Trinity River.

Because lithic materials are the most frequently occurring remains, the identification of lithic raw material can potentially yield information regarding prehistoric exchange systems and how social territories and exchange systems changed through time within the lower Elm Fork of the Trinity River. In conjunction with procurement and exchange analyses, lithics can be examined in regards to temporal change in technology and function. Several research problems that can be addressed with ceramic data include, but are not limited to, technological variability through time and space, and exchange systems.

Reconstruction of subsistence strategies usually focuses on faunal and botanical evidence. A variety of research goals can be addressed with faunal and botanical data. Some of the research questions include, but are not limited to, reconstructing seasonality, reconstructing subsistence strategies (e.g., diffuse, focal), butchering patterns (e.g., preferred animal elements), environmental reconstruction, and bone tool technology and use-wear.

Development and refinement of a reliable archaeological chronology is one of the major research goals for the region. One of the most frequently used techniques is radiocarbon dating of organic remains. Site integrity is imperative for developing a reliable chronological sequence for a region. Because there are so few well dated components along the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, the acquisition of appropriate data can contribute significant information about temporal change in material culture. Many of the sites recommended for testing have the potential to yield charcoal suitable for developing a well structured prehistoric chronology for northcentral Texas.

The above research goals are only a few that can be addressed with the appropriate data. Because there are prehistoric sites within the Lewisville Lake project domain that extend from Paleoindian to the Late Prehistoric periods, the area has the potential for yielding significant information regarding a wide range of research goals and questions relating to the American Indian occupation of the region. The 23 prehistoric sites selected for testing represent those with the best stratigraphic and spatial integrity and are most likely to yield new information to address the research goals mentioned above.

Summary of Historic Site Recommendations

by

Susan A. Lebo

Introduction

A cultural resources survey was conducted along the shoreline of Lewisville Lake between the 522-ft and 532-ft contours to (1) locate prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, and (2) evaluate their potential significance for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A 100% pedestrian survey was carried out in the project area. Augering and shovel testing were conducted where appropriate to obtain data on subsurface integrity. The research methodology was designed to maximize data recovery for addressing regional, local, and site-specific research questions.

The preceding sections of this report describe the environmental and archaeological background, research design and methods, significance criteria, and survey results. Research results, site significance, and recommendations for future research and preservation efforts are presented in this section.

Research Results

A total of 99 historic components have been recorded in the Lewisville Lake area, including 13 in Wynnwood Park (Cliff and Moir 1985), 85 in the present survey area, and 1 in Hickory Creek Park (Lebo 1989). Historic components within the present survey area include 38 artifact scatters, 39 farmsteads, 2 dumps, 1 cemetery, 1 bridge, 1 unknown, and 3 isolates (originally recorded as sites but later downgraded to isolates). An overview of these components is presented in Table 6.4. Sixteen sites are recommended for further investigation, including 13 farmsteads, 2 scatters, and documentation of 1 cemetery.

The distribution of all recorded historic scatters in the Lewisville area is shown in Figure 6.1, while the farmstead locations are shown in Figure 6.2. These results indicate that both site types are dispersed, overlap in distribution, and occur in all the major drainage areas. Seventeen historic scatters occur in the western half of the project area in the Eastern Cross Timbers, while twenty-three are located in the eastern half, in the Blackland Prairie. Almost twice as many farmsteads occur on the Blackland Prairie (n=33) as in the Eastern Cross Timbers (n=19).

Table 6.4

Overview of Historic Components in Present Study Area[1]

Site[2]	Component[3]	Site Type[4]	Date Range	Integrity	Potential	Recommendation
DN11	P/H	S	1890s-?	Poor	None	None
DN24	P/H	S	?	None	None	None
DN34	H	S	e. 20th c.	Poor	None	None
DN37	P/H	S	?	Low-mod.	Poor	None
DN40	P/H	S	?	Poor	Poor	None
DN43/44	P/H	F	1890s-1940	Low-mod.	Mod.	Test
DN47	H	F	e. 20th c.-recent	None	Low	None
DN58	H	F	1875-1940	Poor	Poor	None
DN343	H	F	e. 20th c.	Poor	Poor	None
DN354	P/H	S	?	None	None	None
DN366	H	F	1880s-1950s	Poor	Poor	None
DN367	P/H	F	?	None	None	None
DN369	P/H	S	?	None	None	None
DN371	H	F	1895-1940	Low-mod.	Low-mod.	None
DN373	P/H	S	?	None	None	None
DN375	P/H	S	?	None	None	None
DN377	P/H	S	l. 19th c.-?	Low	None	None
DN379	H	F	1890s-1940	Poor	Low	None
DN388	P/H	S	l. 19th c.-?	None	None	None
DN390	H	F	1900-1950	Poor	None	None
DN391	H	F	1890s-1950s	Poor	Low	None
DN392	P/H	S	1860s-e. 20th c.	Low-mod.	Low-mod.	Test
DN393	H	F	1880-recent	Poor	None	None
DN394	H	?	20th c.	Poor	None	None
DN395	H	C	l. 19th c.-present	Good	Good	Document
DN397	P/H	S	1870-1920s	Poor	None	None
DN398	H	S	1880/90-1930s	None	None	None
DN399	H	F	1890s-1950s	Good	Poor	None
DN400	H	F	20th c.-recent	Poor	Low	None
DN401	H	F	1880-1940	Mod.	Good	Test
DN402	H	F	1880-1940	Mod.	Low-mod.	Test
DN403	H	F	1880s-1940s	Low-mod.	Low	Test
DN404	H	F	1870-1930	Low-mod.	Low-mod.	Test
DN405	H	S	e. 20th c.	None	None	None
DN406	H	F	1870-1930	None	None	None
DN407	H	F	1870s-1940s	Low	Low-mod.	Test
DN408	H	I	20th c.?	None	None	None
DN409	H	F	1880-1940	Low-mod.	Mod.	Test
DN410	H	S	1870-1910	Low	Low-mod.	test
DN411	P/H	F	1880-1940	Low-mod.	Low-mod.	Test
DN413	H	S	1870s-1940	Poor	None	None
DN414	H	S	l. 19th c.-1930	Poor	None	None
DN415	H	S	1880s-1930	Poor	None	None
DN416	H	F	1880s-1940s	Poor	None	None
DN417	H	F	1920s-	Poor	None	None
DN418	H	S	1880s-1940	Poor	None	None
DN421	H	F	1900-1940s	Poor	None	None
DN422	H	F	recent	Poor	None	None
DN423	H	F	1880-1940s	Mod.	Mod.	Test
DN424	H	F	1880-1940s	Mod.	Mod.	Test
DN425	H	S	1900-1940	Poor	None	None
DN426	H	S	20th c.	Poor	None	None
DN427	P/H	S	1875-1920	Poor	None	None
DN428	H	F	1870-1940	Mod.	Mod.	Test
DN429	H	F	1870s-1940s	Mod.	Mod.	Test
DN430	H	F	1890s-1950s	Mod.	Mod.	Test
DN431	H	S	1880-1940s	Poor	None	None
DN432	H	F	20th c.-recent	None	None	None
DN433	H	S	l. 19th c.-1940s?	None	None	None

Table 6.4 (cont.)

Site[2]	Compo-nent[3]	Site Type[4]	Date Range	Inte-grity	Poten-tial	Recom-mend-ation
DN434	P/H	I	recent	None	None	None
DN437	P/H	S	l. 19th c.-recent	None	None	None
DN438	H	F	1890-recent	None	None	None
DN439	H	S	1895-1930s	None	None	None
DN440	H	S	1870-1910?	None	None	None
DN445	P/H	F	?	None	None	None
DN446	P/H	S	l. 19th c.-?	Low	None	None
DN447	P/H	S	l. 19th c.-?	Mod.	Low	None
DN449	P/H	S	?	None	None	None
DN450	H	F	1880s-1920s	None	None	None
DN451	H	S	1880-1920s	None	None	None
DN452	H	S	20th c.	None	None	None
DN453	H	S	?- 1940	None	None	None
DN454	P/H	S	?	None	None	None
DN456	H	S	1900-1920	None	None	None
DN457	H	B	20th c.	Low	Poor	None
DN458	P/H	D	Modern	Poor	None	None
DN460	H	F	1880s-1950s	Poor	Poor	None
DN461	P/H	I	?	None	None	None
DN462	H	F	1900?-1940	Low-mod.	Low-mod.	None
DN463	H	D	20th c.	None	None	None
DN464	H	F	20th c.	Poor	None	None
DN465	P/H	F	l. 19th c.-e. 20th c.	None	None	None
DN471	H	S, D	20th c.	None	None	None
DN472	H	F	1900-recent	None	None	None
DN474	P/H	S	20th c.	None	None	None

1 Only historic components visited during survey are presented; excluding Wynnwood Park and 41DN356.
2 Site number is preceded by 41 (e.g., 41DN11).
3 H=historic; P=prehistoric.
4 B=bridge; C=cemetery; D=dump; F=farmstead; I=isolate; S=scatter; ?=unknown.
5 None=no intact deposits or features; Poor=features, no intact deposits; Low=features, possible buried deposits, minimal disturbance; Mod.=features, buried deposits, minimal disturbance.
6 None=no further work.

Figure 6.3 shows the distribution of all historic components for the reservoir area by time period based on mean beginning dates, including pre-1880, 1880s, 1890s, late nineteenth century, early twentieth century, modern, and unknown. Components assigned to the late nineteenth century contained some pre-1900 artifacts, but the assemblage was too small to date reliably. Modern is reserved for components dating after 1940, while unknown is limited to components with no datable artifacts, or too few. The results shown in Figure 6.3 indicate that 67.6% of the Mean Beginning Dates (MBD) obtained for dated components were before 1900, and 62.5% of the nineteenth century components yielded MBD values before 1890.

Figure 6.4 shows the distribution of pre-1880 historic components (based on MBD values) in the project area. A total of 13 components (excluding Little Elm Cemetery) are mapped, including Wynnwood Park. These results indicate that five occur in the Eastern Cross Timbers and eight in the Blackland Prairies. This supports historical and archival data suggesting that the Blackland Prairies were preferred over land in the Eastern Cross Timbers because of its suitability for farming.

Figure 6.5 shows the distribution for 1880 to 1900 historic components (based on MBD values) in the project area. Twenty-five components are shown, including Wynnwood Park. A similar distribution pattern occurs with 10 1880-1900 components located in the Eastern Cross Timbers and 15 in the Blackland Prairies.

Several other interesting results were found. First, no pre-1880 components were recorded in the upper drainages of the reservoir or on Hickory Creek. Several early settlements, including Alton, Old Alton, and the Cranston Pottery Kiln Site (41DN16) were situated on Hickory Creek. Early components should occur in this area. Second, while the distribution of 1880 to 1900 components is broader, including the upper drainages, none were recorded on Hickory Creek during this survey. A single site, 41DN356, was recorded during investigations at Hickory Creek Park in September 1989 (Lebo 1989).

The distribution of historic components was also plotted by elevation above mean sea level (MSL) and soil association. Figure 6.6 shows the distribution of components by elevation. The mean elevation was calculated for components located on slopes. The results indicate that pre-1900 components exhibit a bimodal distribution with peaks at the 515-ft contour and the 525-ft contours. When the distribution is examined separately for pre-1880, 1880, 1890, and late nineteenth-century components, only the pre-1880 and 1880 components match this pattern. The twentieth-century components decrease in frequency as elevation increases.

Figure 6.7 illustrates the distribution of all components by soil type, indicating that the most common soil association is sandy loam and the least frequent is sand. The distribution of components by time period and soil type is shown in Figure 6.9. These data indicate that pre-1880 and 1880 components exhibit identical distributions. They occur most frequently on silty clays, followed by clay and sandy and clayey loams. The 1890s components occur most often on sandy loams, and twentieth-century components predominately occur on clays and secondly on loams.

Results of the survey indicate that the Lewisville Lake project area was heavily utilized during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Early components found in the study area date primarily to ca. 1870. No clearly identifiable pre-Civil War components were located, although historic

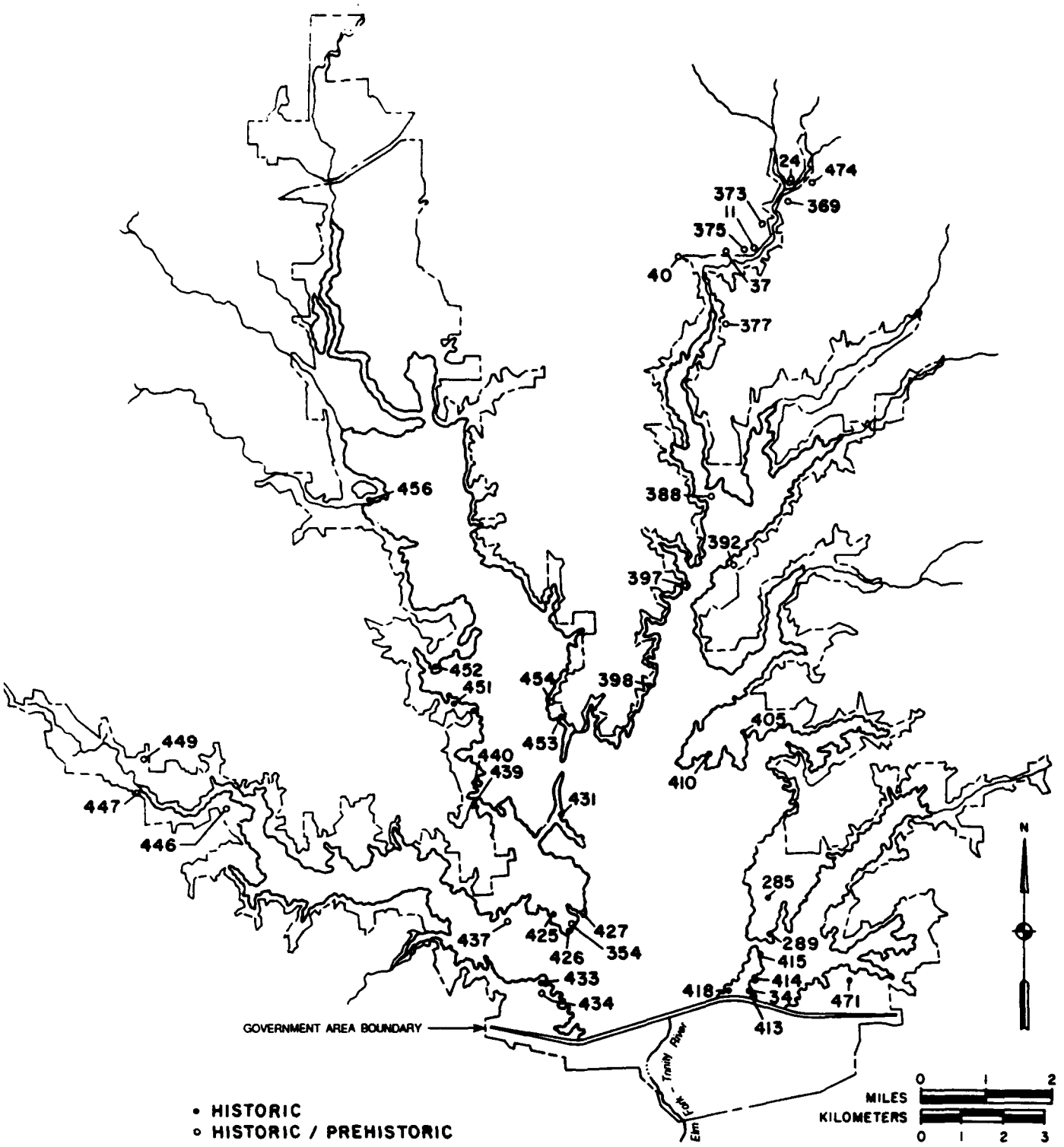

Figure 6.1 Distribution of historic scatters between the 522- and 532-ft contours, including Hickory Creek Park and Wynnwood Park survey areas.

nformation indicates this area was initially settled around the 1840s. The earliest dated component was 41DN289, located in Wynnwood Park. It is a surface peach scatter and was assigned a date of ca. 1850 to 1855 (Cliff and Moir 1985).

Initial occupation in the 1870s to 1900s is clearly ndicated by the components recorded in the project area (see Table 6.4). The area was heavily utilized in the twentieth century, and urban sprawl, reservoir construction, and industrial development have adversely impacted many early components. In addition, it should be noted that the distribution patterns discussed above are based on components above the 515-ft contour. No data are available for

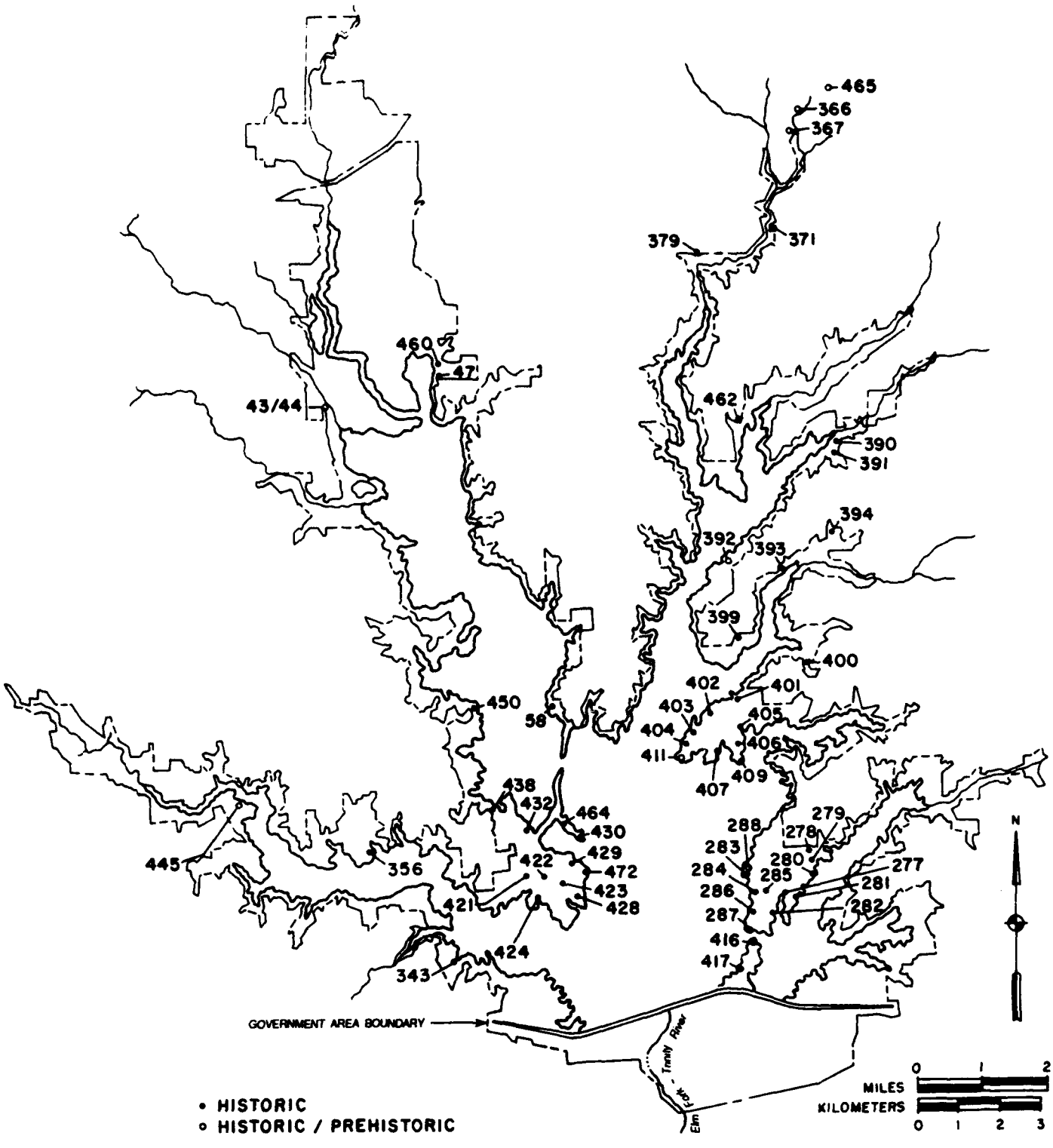

Figure 6.2 Distribution of historic farmstead sites between the 522- and 532-ft contours, including the Hickory Creek Park and Wynnwood Park survey areas.

components located below the current lake level, so regional reconstructions of past distributions cannot be supported.

Because many of the components found during the survey were adversely impacted, few exhibit potential for yielding significant information or for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Nonetheless, a number represent research potential and are recommended for further work. In some instances historic scatters were recommended because they yielded early MBD values, and field observations suggested the potential for buried deposits.

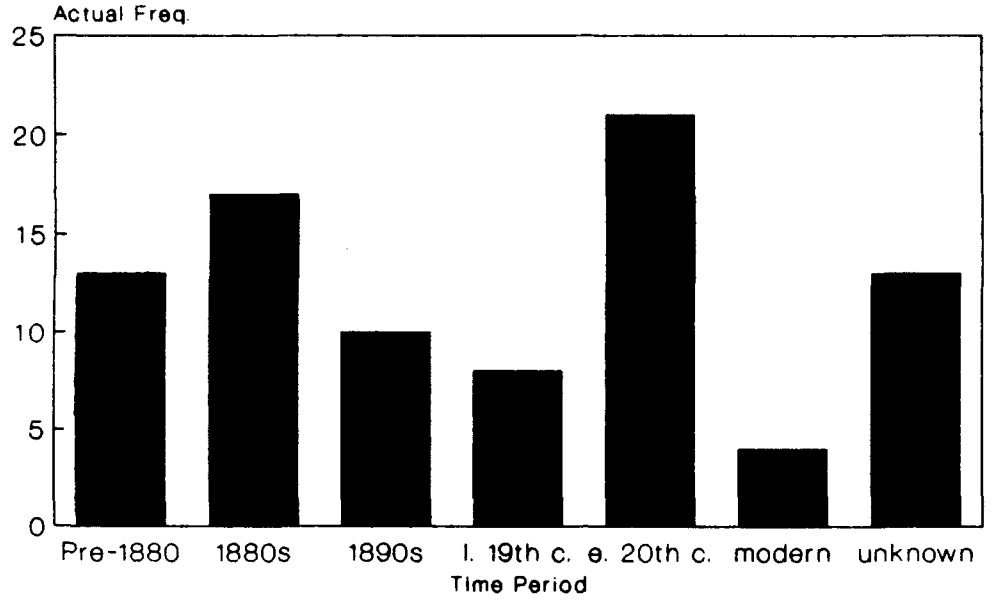

Figure 6.3 Distribution of all historic components (N=99) by time period based on ceramic and bottle glass mean beginning dates.

Site Significance

Site significance was determined for each historic component based on the four criteria (A-D) for evaluating and determining National Register eligibility as presented in 36 CFR 60.4, as follows:

A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. Association with the lives of persons significant to our past; or

C. Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or representative of the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A-C do not apply to any of the historic components in the project area. The following discussion will focus only on Criterion D. Three aspects of Criterion D are addressed: (1) eligibility based on historic context (e.g., site age, function, integrity), (2) ability to yield significant new information, and (3) ability to address major research questions.

The historic context of each component is provided in the previous chapter. An overview of these data were presented in Table 6.4. The ability to yield significant new information could not be adequately determined because historic components were poorly documented by earlier researchers, except at Wynnwood Park. All components containing evidence of surface features and little or no disturbance were included here. Testing and comparison with known historic components at other reservoirs in the area (e.g., Ray Roberts Lake, Richland/Chambers Creek, and Joe Pool Lake) are necessary to determine whether or not specific historic components can yield significant new information.

The ability to address major research questions was assessed by determining whether or not components met the data requirements necessary for answering the research hypotheses presented in the research design (Ferring and Lebo 1988). Eight research questions were developed.

Research questions 1 and 2 focus on correlating the location of historic components in the reservoir with historic industries, settlements, the flow of goods and services, and the artifact assemblages (content and diversity). Locational data for historic components is absent for over 90% of the reservoir, which is underwater and was not surveyed. No cotton gins, grist mills, stores, or other industries or businesses were identified within the project area. All known pottery kiln sites are located outside the project boundaries. As a result, the locational aspects of these questions are best addressed using historical records.

Surface scatters and buried artifacts from all components can be used to examine artifact content and diversity. However, many components contain

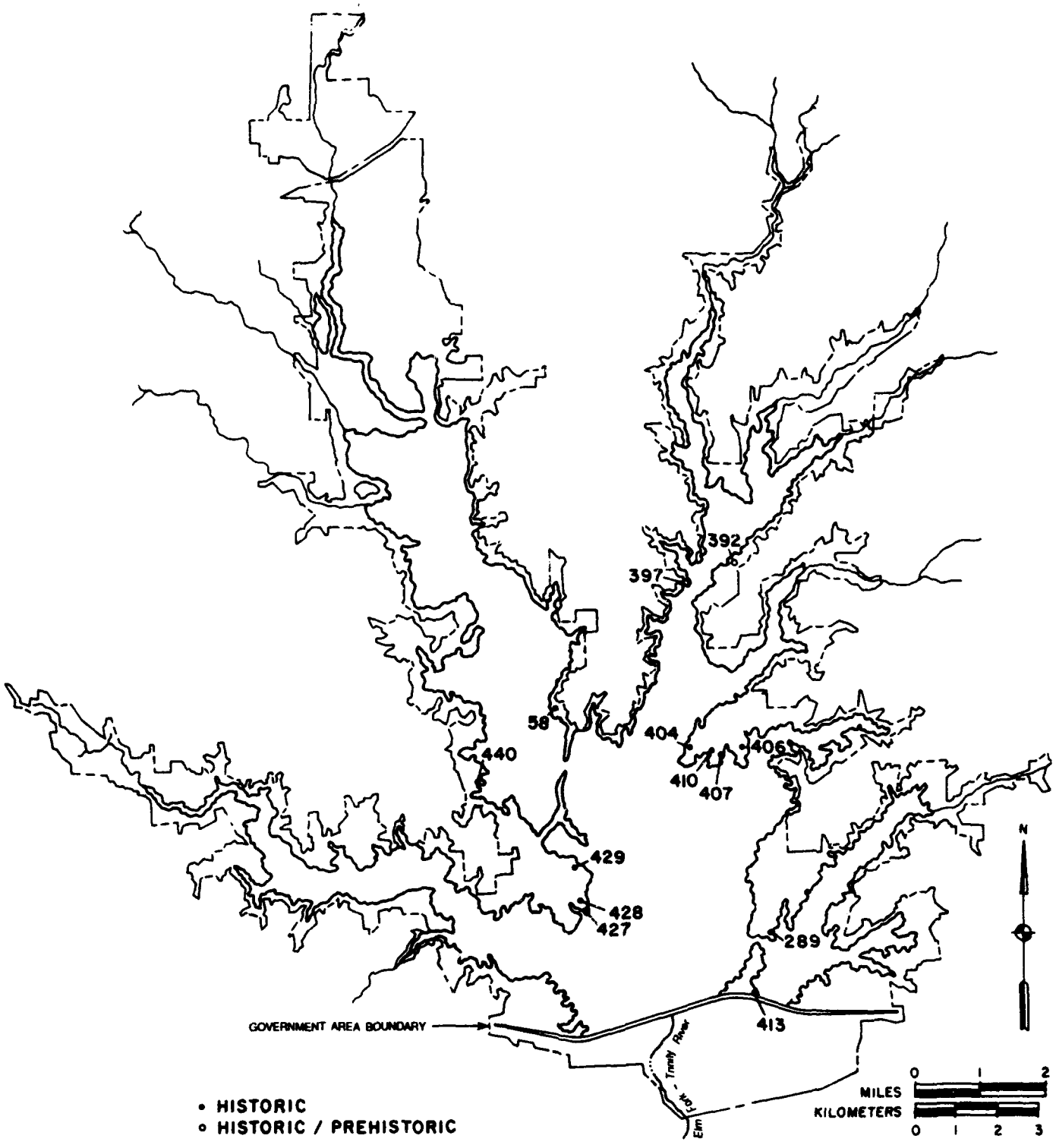

Figure 6.4 Distribution of all historic components yielding pre-1880 mean beginning dates.

only a small number of unprovenienced surface artifacts from disturbed contexts and would not provide adequate samples for examining artifact diversity.

Research question 3 states that variability in the artifact and architectural assemblages will reflect differences in site size, complexity, socioeconomic status, and so on. This question cannot be readily answered using the survey data. Archival information is necessary to determine ethnic affiliation and, in concert with archaeological data to determine the date of initial occupation, length of occupation, occupation turnover, economic status, and so on. This research

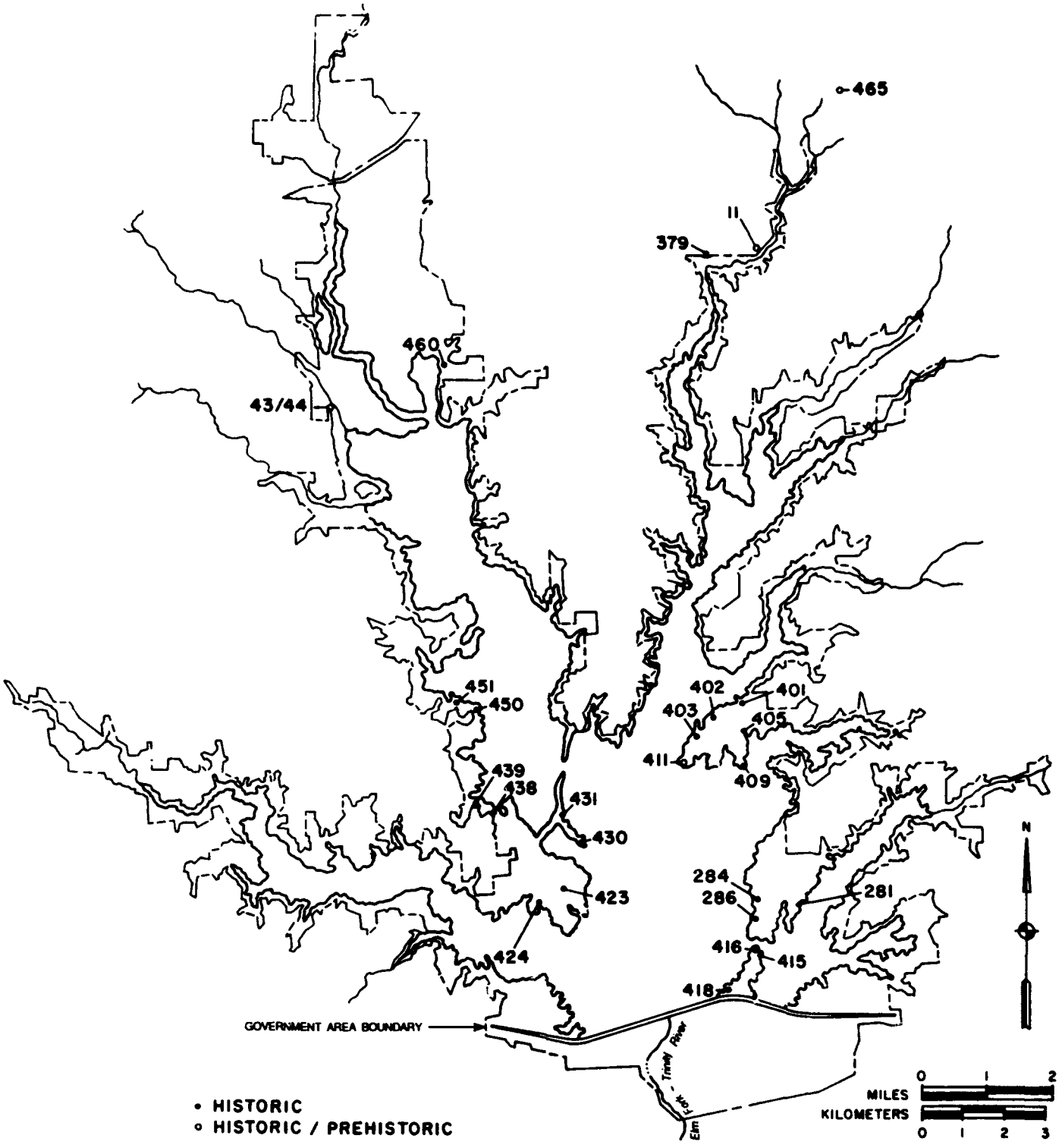

Figure 6.5 Distribution of all historic components yielding mean beginning dates between 1880 and 1900.

not warranted for components containing unprovenienced and disturbed surface artifacts only. Standing architecture recorded in the reservoir was modern. Building remains were identified at a number of farmsteads. A small number of farmsteads (e.g., 41DN401, 41DN404, and 41DN429) contain in situ architectural remains that can be used to examine architectural patterns and changes in the area.

Research question 4 states that the distribution of historic components in the project area reflects a number of environmental and economic factors (e.g., soil type, topography, and availability of water. The survey results presented earlier in this section show

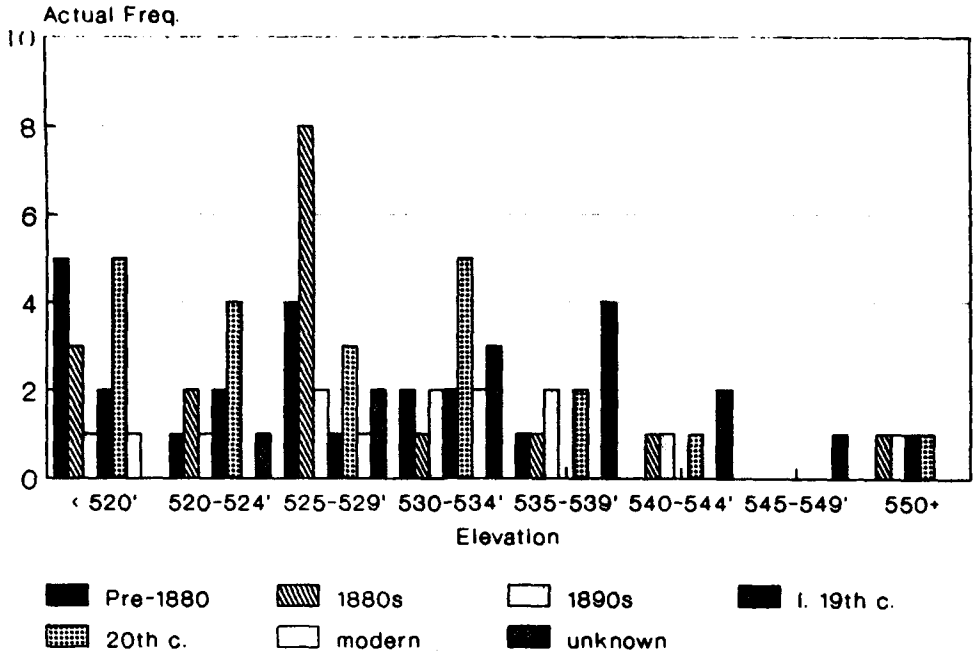

Figure 6.6 Distribution of all historic components (N=99) by elevation.

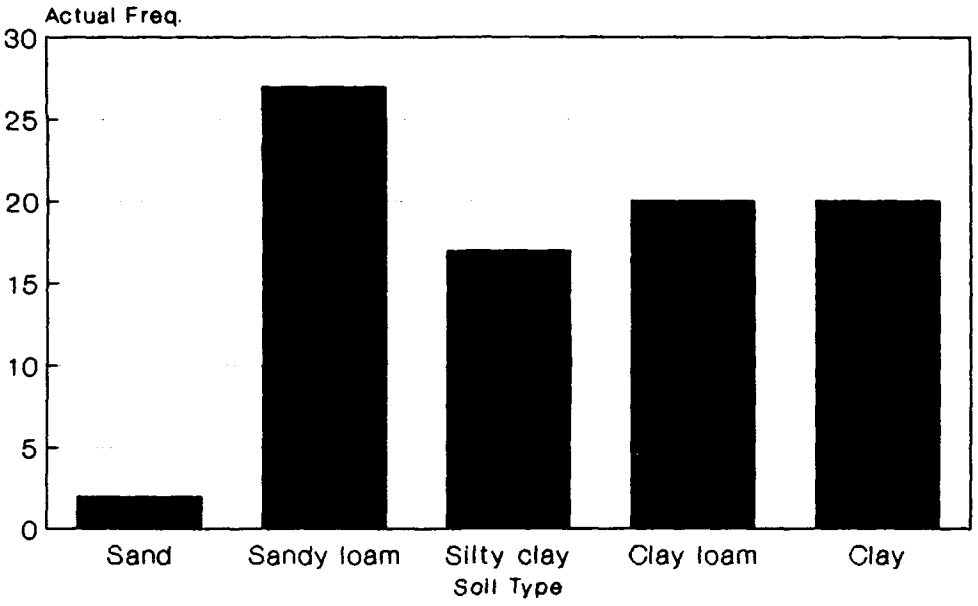

Figure 6.7 Distribution of all historic components (N=99) by soil type.

that these factors can be examined on a broad scale. However, the lack of locational data for unsurveyed portions of the reservoir places limitations on interpretation of the results. This question can be addressed using the survey data, and the interpretations can be strengthened through comparison of these data with information from other reservoirs (e.g., Ray Roberts Lake).

Research question 5 states that site function will be reflected in the artifact and architectural assemblage. This question has been answered using data recovered during the survey phase, including historic map research.

Research question 6 states that the introduction, assimilation, dispersal, and duration of different architecture styles and technologies identified on the rural landscape in the project area reflect socio-cultural, economic, and political changes. The lack of extant architecture in the project area precludes this analysis.

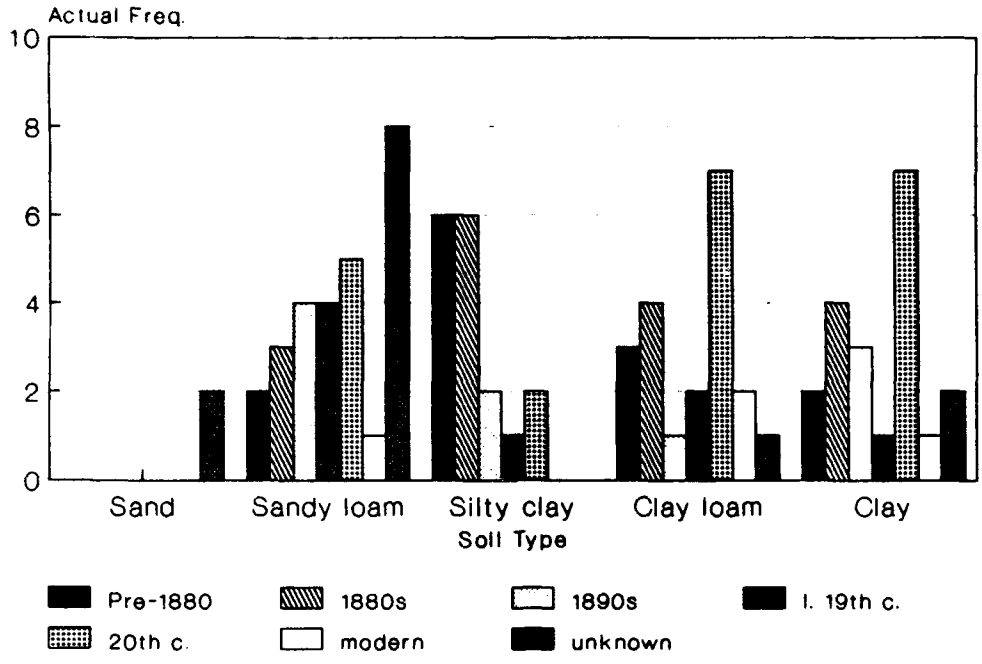

Figure 6.8 Distribution of all historic components (N=99) by time period and soil type.

Research question 7 states that economic variables were an important factor affecting the material record. The frequency of specific stylistic, functional, and technological attributes changed over time during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and these changes are evident in the archaeological record. One method for addressing this question is the application of South's artifact pattern analyses (South 1977). However, the artifact samples from many components are unprovenienced, from disturbed contexts, and the sample size is usually too small. This method will be applied to sites with in situ archaeological deposits.

Research question 8 addresses the relationships among length of occupation, number of occupations, placement of buildings, changes in site function, building function, and the artifact record. This question can only be addressed using those sites with in situ deposits, architectural remains, and identifiable features and sheet refuse middens.

Recommendations

Based on the above research goals and data requirements, 16 historic components are recommended for further investigation (Figure 6.9). These include 13 farmsteads, 2 historic artifact scatters, and documentation of the Little Elm Cemetery (41DN395). The components selected for testing are those with the best stratigraphic and spatial integrity and the greatest potential for yielding significant new information and addressing the research questions developed for the project. A summary of these recommended components is presented in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5

Historic Components
Recommended for Further Investigation

Site[1]	Site Type[2]	Date Range	Integrity	Potential[3]
DN43/44	F	1890s-1940	Low-mod.	Mod./F, BD
DN392	S	1860s- early 20th c.	Low-mod.	Low-mod./ EO, SO
DN395	C	1860s-p.	Mod.	Cemetery
DN401	F	1880-1940	Mod.	Mod./F, BD
DN402	F	1880-1940	Mod.	Low-mod./ F, BD
DN403	F	1880s-1940s	Poor-Low	Low/F
DN404	F	1870-1930	Poor	Low-mod./ F, EO
DN407	F	1870s-1940	Low	Low-mod./ EO
DN409	F	1880-1940	Low-mod.	Mod./F
DN410	S	1870-1910	Poor	Low-mod./ EO, SO
DN411	F	1890-1940	Low-mod.	Low-mod./F
DN423	F	1880-1940s	Mod.	Mod./F, BD
DN424	F	1880-1940s	Mod.	Mod./F, BD
DN428	F	1870-1940	Mod.	Mod./F, BD, EO
DN429	F	1870s-1940s	Mod.	Mod./F, BD, EO
DN430	F	1890s-1950s	Mod.	Mod./F, BD

1 Site number preceded by 41 (e.g., 41DN43/44).
2 C=cemetery; F=farmstead; S=scatter.
3 BD=known subsurface deposits; EO=early occupation date; F=surface features; SO=short occupation.

Test excavations are recommended at the 15 farmsteads and scatters listed in Table 6.5. A testing

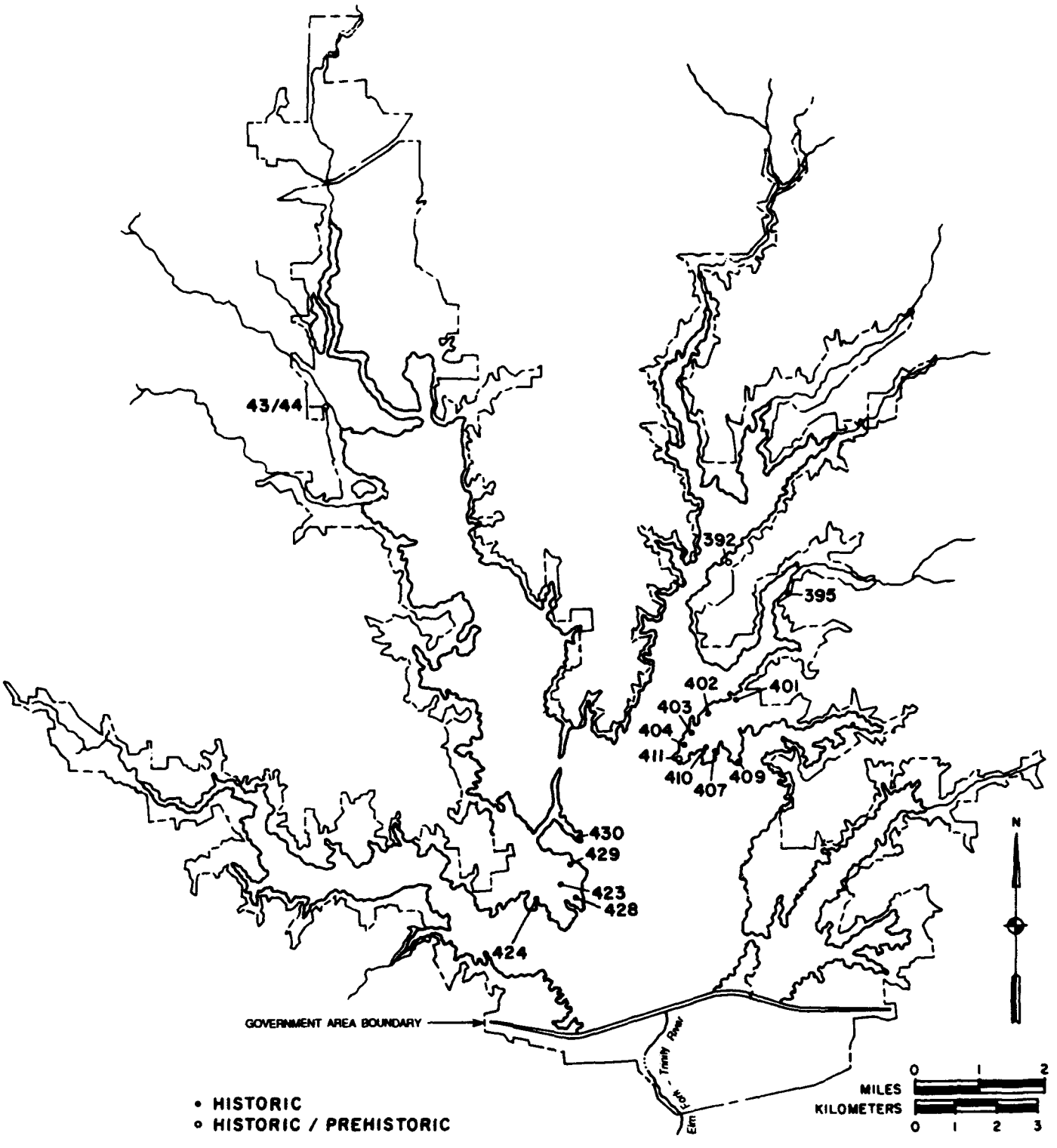

Figure 6.9 Distribution of historic components (n=16) recommended for test excavations or further documentation.

program should be implemented that includes small excavation units (50x50-cm units), 1x.5-m units, 1x1-m units, hand dug trenches, backhoe trenches, blocks, and magnetometer surveys. Small excavation units should be used to recover broad sheet-refuse data, while larger units, including contiguous blocks, should provide information on features (e.g., house locations, wells, trash deposits). Magnetometer and/or resistivity techniques should yield information on archaeologically significant subsurface features.

A number of historic cemeteries were moved when the reservoir was constructed. Little Elm Cemetery

(41DN395) was partially moved. Documentation of grave stones and inscriptions is recommended to augment the archaeological investigations in the project area.

In summary, 99 historic components have been recorded in the Lewisville Lake area, including 13 in Wynnwood Park (Cliff and Moir 1985), 85 in the present survey area, and 1 in Hickory Creek Park (Lebo 1989). Historic components within the present survey area include 38 artifact scatters, 39 farmsteads, 2 dumps, 1 cemetery, 1 bridge, 1 unknown, and 3 isolates (originally recorded as sites but later downgraded to isolates). Of the components within the present survey area, 5.3% of the scatters and 33.3% of the farmsteads were recommended for further investigation. The two dumps and the bridge are modern. The cemetery was recommended for documentation. Table 6.6 shows the percentage of historic components in the present study area recommended for further investigation by time period.

Table 6.6

Percentage of Historic Components in Present Study Area Recommended for Further Investigation by Time Period

Time Period	Total Number	Number Recommended	Percent Recommended
Pre-1880	14	6	42.9%
1880-1890	19	6	31.6%
1890-1900	7	3	42.9%
Late 19th c.	8		
20th c.-recent	22		
Modern	3		
Unknown	12		

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APPENDIX A

INVENTORY OF SITES AND ISOLATED FINDS

by

Susan A. Labo

Sites and isolated finds located in the Lewisville Lake project area are presented in alphanumeric order. Only temporary site numbers assigned during our survey are listed. Prefixes represent site recorder (JN=Jay Newman, RIB=Robert I. Birnie, and SK=Sylvia Kooren). Pre/Historic site type indicates recovery of prehistoric and historic materials.

TARL #	TEMP #	SITE TYPE	REFERENCES
41DN1		Prehistoric	Harris 1940; Stephenson 1948b; Nunley 1973
41DN2		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b, 1949, 1950; Nunley 1973
41DN3		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b, 1949, 1950; Nunley 1973
41DN4	JN34	Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b, 1949, 1950; Nunley 1973
41DN5		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b, 1949, 1950; Nunley 1973
41DN6		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b, 1949, 1950; Crook and Harris 1952; Nunley 1973
41DN8		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b, 1949, 1950; Nunley 1973
41DN9		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b; Nunley 1973
41DN10		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b; Nunley 1973
41DN11	JN52	Pre/Historic	Stephenson 1948b; Nunley 1973
41DN12		Prehistoric	Nunley 1973
41DN20	JN44	Prehistoric	Nunley 1973
41DN21	JN46	Prehistoric	Nunley 1973
41DN23	JN61	Prehistoric	Nunley 1973
41DN24	JN60	Pre/Historic	Nunley 1973
41DN25	JN73	Prehistoric	Nunley 1973
41DN26	JN35	Prehistoric	Nunley 1973
41DN27	JN36	Prehistoric	Nunley 1973
41DN28		Prehistoric	Harris 1951a; Nunley 1973
41DN29	JN23	Prehistoric	Nunley 1973
41DN34	RIB6	Historic	Nunley 1983
41DN37	JN50	Pre/Historic	Nunley 1973
41DN40	JN40	Pre/Historic	Nunley 1973
41DN41	JN55	Prehistoric	Nunley 1973
41DN43/44	SK4	Pre/Historic	Nunley 1973
41DN47	SK47	Pre/Historic	Stephenson 1948b; Nunley 1973
41DN49		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b
41DN50		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1949; Nunley 1973
41DN51		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b; Nunley 1973
41DN52		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b; Nunley 1973
41DN53		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1949
41DN57/62	JN17	Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b; Barber 1969; Nunley 1973
41DN58/70		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b; Nunley 1973
41DN59/71		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b; Nunley 1973
41DN60		Prehistoric	Stephenson 1948b; Nunley 1973
41DN72		Prehistoric	
41DN277		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN278		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN279		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN280		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN281		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN282		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN283		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN284		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985

TARL #	TEMP #	SITE TYPE	REFERENCES
41DN285		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN286		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN287		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN288		Pre/Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN289		Historic	Cliff and Moir 1985
41DN343		Historic	
41DN354	JN71	Pre/Historic	
41DN366	JN62	Pre/Historic	
41DN367	JN58	Pre/Historic	
41DN369	JN67	Pre/Historic	
41DN370	JN38	Prehistoric	
41DN371	JN37	Historic	
41DN372	JN56	Prehistoric	
41DN373	JN54	Pre/Historic	
41DN374	JN53	Prehistoric	
41DN375	JN51	Pre/Historic	
41DN376	JN49	Prehistoric	
41DN377	JN48	Pre/Historic	
41DN378	JN57	Prehistoric	
41DN379	JN47	Historic	
41DN380	JN45	Prehistoric	
41DN381	JN42	Prehistoric	
41DN382	JN43	Prehistoric	
41DN383	JN19	Prehistoric	
41DN384	JN21	Prehistoric	
41DN385	JN22	Prehistoric	
41DN386	JN13	Prehistoric	
41DN387	JN14	Prehistoric	
41DN388	JN18	Pre/Historic	
41DN389	JN25	Prehistoric	
41DN390	SK26	Historic	
41DN391	SK25	Historic	
41DN392	SK7	Pre/Historic	
41DN393	SK9	Historic	
41DN394	SK10	Historic	
41DN395	SK11	Historic Cemetery	
41DN396	JN5	Prehistoric	
41DN397	JN4	Pre/Historic	
41DN398	JN3	Historic	
41DN399	SK8	Historic	
41DN400	SK12	Historic	
41DN401	SK13	Historic	
41DN402	SK14	Historic	
41DN403	SK15	Historic	
41DN404	SK16	Historic	
41DN405	SK22	Historic	
41DN406	SK29	Historic	
41DN407	SK19	Historic	
41DN408	SK24	Historic	
41DN409	SK21	Historic	
41DN410	SK18	Historic	
41DN411	SK17	Pre/Historic	
41DN412	RIB70	Prehistoric	
41DN413	RIB5	Historic	
41DN414	RIB7	Historic	
41DN415	RIB8	Historic	
41DN416	RIB9	Historic	
41DN417	RIB28	Historic	
41DN418	SK31	Historic	
41DN419	RIB11	Prehistoric	

TARL #	TEMP #	SITE TYPE
41DN420	RIB12	Prehistoric
41DN421	RIB59	Historic
41DN422	RIB56	Historic
41DN423	RIB57	Historic
41DN424	RIB55	Historic
41DN425	RIB15	Historic
41DN426	RIB16	Historic
41DN427	RIB17	Pre/Historic
41DN428	RIB36	Historic
41DN429	RIB40	Historic
41DN430	RIB47	Historic
41DN431	SK32	Historic
41DN432	RIB50	Historic
41DN433	RIB13	Historic
41DN434	JN70	Pre/Historic
41DN435	JN76	Prehistoric
41DN436	JN77	Prehistoric
41DN437	JN6	Pre/Historic
41DN438	RIB53	Historic
41DN439	RIB52	Historic
41DN440	RIB51	Historic
41DN441	RIB31	Prehistoric
41DN442	RIB34	Prehistoric
41DN443	RIB30	Prehistoric
41DN444	RIB63	Prehistoric
41DN445	JN74	Pre/Historic
41DN446	JN75	Pre/Historic
41DN447	RIB60	Pre/Historic
41DN448	RIB64	Prehistoric
41DN449	RIB66	Pre/Historic
41DN450	SK5	Historic
41DN451	SK6	Historic
41DN452	SK1	Historic
41DN453	JN7	Historic
41DN454	JN9	Pre/Historic
41DN455	JN11	Pre/Historic
41DN456	SK2	Historic
41DN457	SK3	Historic
41DN458	SK27	Historic
41DN459	SK28	Pre/Historic
41DN460	SK23	Historic
41DN461	SK30	Pre/Historic
41DN462	JN33	Historic
41DN463	RIB45	Historic
41DN464	RIB46	Historic
41DN465	JN999	Pre/Historic
41DN471	JN1	Historic
41DN472	RIB39	Historic
41DN473	JN68	Prehistoric
41DN474	JN66	Historic

rehistoric Isolated Finds[1]

N #6, JN#10, JN#12, JN#15, JN#16, JN#20, JN#26, JN#29, JN#30, JN#31, JN#41, JN#65, RIB#25, RIB#54, IB#71

listoric Isolated Finds[1]

N#2, JN#30, RIB#1, RIB#2, RIB#3, RIB#4, RIB#20, RIB#24, RIB#25, RIB#26, RIB#27, RIB#41, RIB#44, IB#58, RIB#61, RIB#62, RIB#71, SKIF#1, SKIF#2, SKIF#3, SKIF#4, SKIF#5, SKIF#6, SKIF#7, SKIF#9, KIF#10, SKIF#12, SKIF#14, SKIF#15, SKIF#23, SKIF#24, SKIF#25

Temporary sites numbers are listed. TARL # were not assigned; Note: SKIF designations are not the same as SK designations listed in Table A.1.

APPENDIX B

HISTORIC MAP DATA

by
Susan A. Lebo

The presence of cultural features (i.e., buildings, windmills) on historic maps for the historic components discussed in the historic section is presented in Table B.1. The maps include a 1918 U.S. Denton County Soils map (Figure B.1), a 1925 U.S. Geological Survey map (McKinney 3c Quad) (Figure B.2), a 1936 County Road map (Figure B.3), 1946 USGS Quad maps, and 1960 (revised 1981) USGS Quad maps. Sites located outside the area shown on the maps are designated (o), while sites that could not be determined because of the poor quality of several maps are designated (?).

Table B.1

Historic Sites Represented by Cultural Features on Available Historic Maps

Site	1918	1925	1936	1946	1960
41DN34	x	x	x	x	
41DN43/44	x	o	x		
41DN47	x	o	x	x	x
41DN58	x	o	x		
41DN366	x	o	x?	x?	
41DN371	x	o	x		
41DN379	x	o	x		
41DN390	x	o	x	x	
41DN391	x	o	x	x	windmill
41DN392	x				
41DN393	x	o	x	x	
41DN394	x	o	x	x	
41DN395[1]	x	o			x
41DN397	x	o			
41DN398	x	o			
41DN399	x	o	x	x	
41DN400	x	o	x	x	x
41DN401	x	o	x	x	windmill
41DN402	x	o	x	x	
41DN403	x	x	x	x	
41DN405	x	x			
41DN406	x	x			
41DN407	x	o	x		
41DN408		o	x		
41DN409	x	x	x		
41DN410	x	x			
41DN411	x	x	x		
41DN413	x	x	x		
41DN414	x	x	?		
41DN415	?	x	?		
41DN416	x	x	x		
41DN417		x	x	x	
41DN418	x	x	x		
41DN421	?	o	x		
41DN422	?				
41DN423	x	x	x	x	
41DN424	x	x	x	x	

Table B.1 (cont.)

41DN425	x	x	x		
41DN426	x	x	x		
41DN427	x	?	?		
41DN428	x	x	x		
41DN429	x	x	x	x	
41DN430	x	x	x	x	
41DN431	x	?	x	x	
41DN432	x	x	x		
41DN433	?	x	x		
41DN438	x	o			
41DN439	x	o			
41DN440		o			
41DN450	x	o			
41DN451	x	o			
41DN452	x	o			
41DN453	x	o	x		
41DN456	x	o			
41DN457	x	o			
41DN458	x	o	x		
41DN460	x	o	x	x	outbuilding
41DN462	x	o	x		
41DN463	x	o			
41DN464	x	x	x	x	
41DN465	x	o	o	o	
41DN471	?	?	x		
41DN472	x	x	x	x	
41DN474		o			

1 Site 41DN395 is the Little Elm Cemetery. It is not shown on all maps although it is still in use.

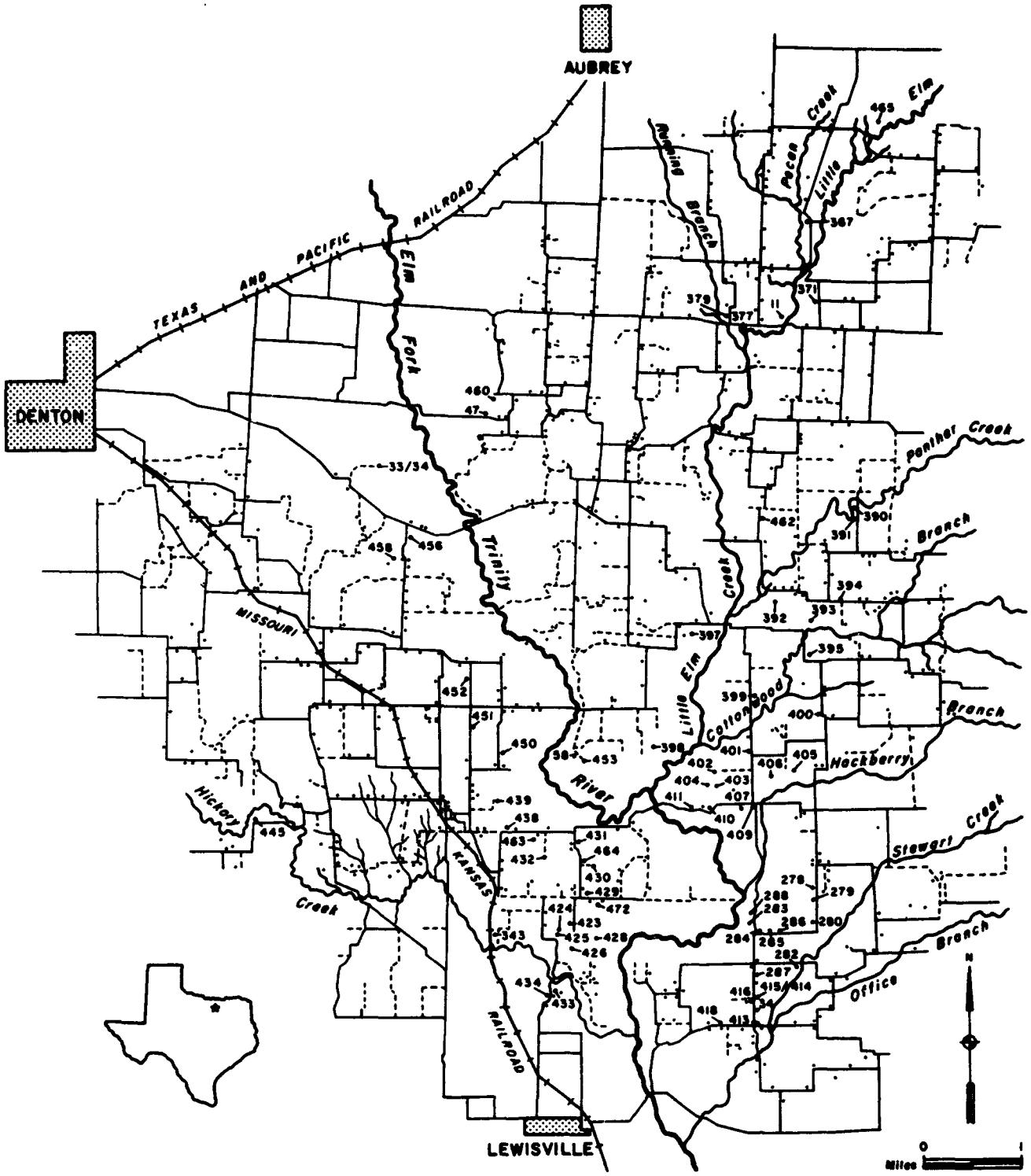

Figure B.1 Denton County soils map for 1918 showing the location of farmsteads identified between the 522- and 532-ft contours, including Hickory Creek Park and Wynnwood Park.

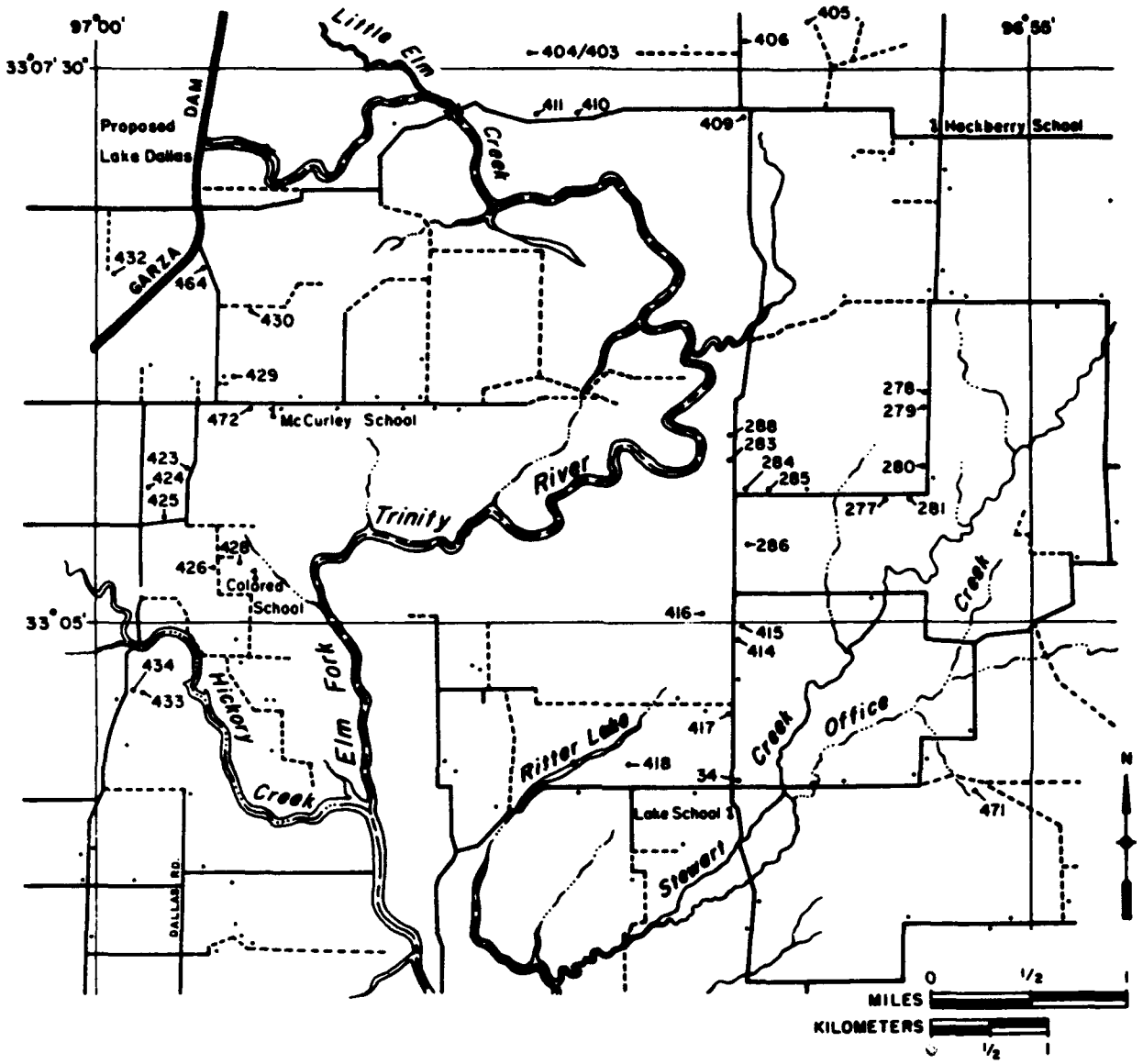

Figure B.2 U.S. Geological Survey map (McKinney 3c Quad) of Denton County, 1925, showing the location of historic components identified between the 522- and 532-ft contours.

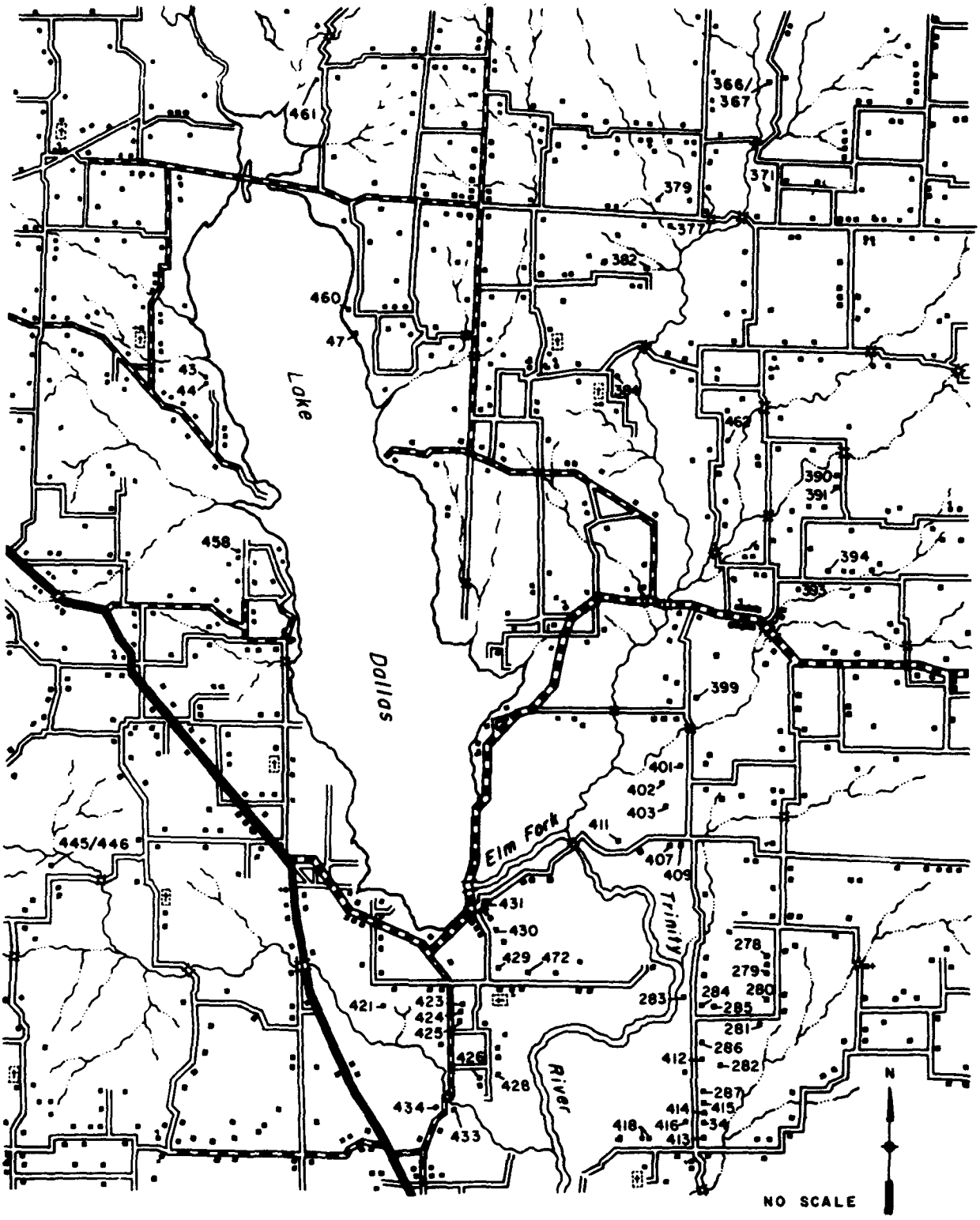

Figure B.3 County road map for Denton County, 1936, showing the location of historic components between the 522- and 532-ft contours, including Hickory Creek Park and Wynnwood Park.

APPENDIX C

PREHISTORIC ISOLATED FINDS

by
Kenneth Lynn Brown

Prehistoric isolated finds are presented in alphanumeric order by temporary site number. Prefixes represent site recorder (JN=Jay Newman, RIB=Robert I. Birnie, and SK=Sylvia Kooren). Figure C.1 shows the location of each of the prehistoric isolated finds.

JN#6

Provenience	Material
surface	1 chunk, quartzite

JN#10

Provenience	Material
surface	1 uniface, yellow chert, on flake blank

JN#12

Provenience	Material
surface	1 large flake, chert with cortex

JN#15

Provenience	Material
surface	1 large flake, chert with cortex

JN#16

Provenience	Material
surface	1 dart unifacial preform, medial section, black/dark brown chert

JN#20

Provenience	Material
surface	1 large flake, interior, chert 1 chunk, quartzite

JN#26

Provenience	Material
surface	1 large flake, quartzite with cortex

JN#29

Provenience	Material
surface	1 uniface, proximal end, quartzite, flake blank

JN#30

Provenience	Material
surface	2 large flakes, quartzite with cortex

JN#31

Provenience	Material
surface	2 large flakes, interior, quartzite
	1 large flake, interior, chert
	1 small flake, interior, chert
	2 small flakes, interior, quartzite
	2 large flakes, quartzite with cortex

JN#41

Provenience	Material
surface	1 small flake, interior, chert
Stp 2 level 2	FCR 3 grams

JN#65

Provenience	Material
surface	1 utilized flake, quartzite

RIB#25

Provenience	Material
surface	1 small flake, interior, chert

RIB#54

provenience	material
Stp 5	1 small flake, interior, chert

RIB#71

Provenience	Material
surface	1 biface fragment, quartzite, flake blank

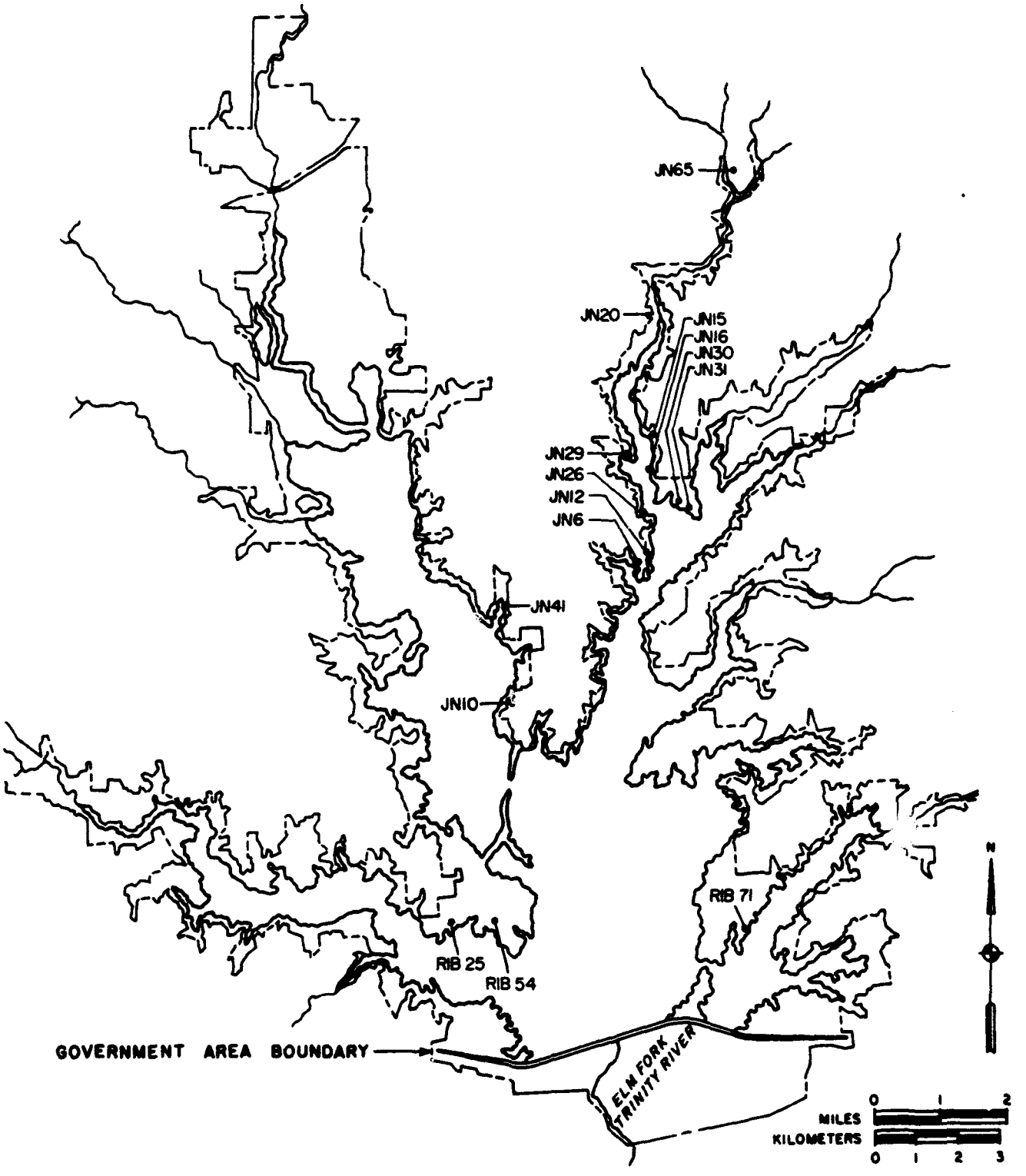

Figure C.1 Location of prehistoric isolated finds.

APPENDIX D

HISTORIC ISOLATED FINDS

by
Susan A. Lebo

Historic isolated finds are presented in alphanumeric order by temporary site number. Prefixes represent site recorder (JN=Jay Newman, RIB=Robert I. Birnie, and SK=Sylvia Kooren). The location of each historic isolated find is shown in Figure D-1.

JN#2

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 bottle glass	
	1 aqua MM medicinal base with valve mark	1910-1989

JN#30

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 stoneware	
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1989

RIB#1

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 table glass	

RIB#2

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 stoneware	
	1 bristol/unglazed base	1900-1989
	2 bottle glass	
	1 aqua MM medicinal base with valve mark	1910-1988
	1 brown nondiag.	

RIB#3

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with scalloped rim	1880-1930
	1 blue-tinted vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	4 bottle glass	
	1 medium olive MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1989
	2 clear nondiag.	
	1 brown nondiag.	

RIB#4

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	2 bottle glass	
	2 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920

RIB#20

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 bottle glass	
	1 translucent white milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1910-1930

RIB#24

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with relief molding	1880-1930
	2 table glass	
	3 building material	
	3 door hinge frags.	

RIB#25

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	3 refined earthenware	
	3 white whiteware with relief molding	1890-1989
	1 table glass	
	1 wire nail	
	1 building material	
	1 barbed wire frag.	

RIB#26

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	9 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	7 white whiteware with relief molding	1890-1989
	1 unknown refined earthenware	
	1 stoneware	
	1 bristol/no exterior	
	1 bottle glass	
	1 translucent milk-glass fruit jar inset cap	1910-1930
	1 table glass	
	1 personal item	
	1 button	

RIB#27

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	2 light-ivory-tinted whiteware with relief molding and scalloped rim	1920-1989
	1 stoneware	
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1989
	1 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM whole medicinal with maker's mark	1917-1989

RIB#41

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	3 refined earthenware	
	2 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	2 stoneware	
	1 salt/salt	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900

RIB#44

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910

RIB#58

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 unknown (burned)	

RIB#61

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware with stencil maker's mark "HARMONY HOUSE" (hotel ware)	1890-1989
	1 white whiteware (hotel ware)	1890-1989
	3 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM whole beverage with continuous thread rim	1955-1989
	1 brown MM whole non-dairy creamer bottle with continuous thread rim	1955-1989
	1 brown MM beverage with continuous thread rim	1955-1989
	1 personal item	
	1 toy 18-wheeler	
	1 building material	
	1 ceramic tile fixture frag.	
	1 machine, wagon, and hardware	
	1 bolt	

RIB#62

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	7 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware	1890-1989
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	4 unknown (stained)	
	9 stoneware	
	6 natural clay/alkaline	1865-1900
	1 natural clay/alkaline with impressed mark	1865-1900
	1 unknown (paste only)	
	1 no interior/salt	
	2 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1989
	1 clear nondiag.	

RIB#71

Provenience	Material	Date Range
unknown	5 bottle glass	
	3 clear nondiag.	
	1 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 light olive green nondiag.	
	1 table glass	

SKIF#1

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 bottle glass	
	1 brown snuff well-round lip rim	1920-1989

SKIF#2

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 unknown (stained)	

SKIF#3

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 bottle glass	
	1 aqua nondiag.	

SKIF#4

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware with floral decalcomania	1890-1989
	1 stoneware	
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1989

SKIF#5

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 fiesta	1930-1960

SKIF#6

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	13 bottle glass	
	2 clear MM medicinal continuous thread rim	1919-1989
	1 clear MM medicinal base with owen's ring	1910-1989
	7 clear MM medicinal body	1910-1989
	3 clear nondiag.	

SKIF#7

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue vitrified ironstone with relief molding	1850-1910
	3 stoneware	
	2 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1989
	1 bottle glass	
	1 aqua nondiag.	

SKIF#9

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 unknown with transfer	

SKIF#10

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone with relief molding and scalloped rim	1850-1910

SKIF#12

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware	1890-1989
	1 stoneware	
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1989
	1 porcelain	

SKIF#14

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 ironstone whiteware	1840-1910
	1 flat glass (5 mm thick)	

SKIF#15

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	3 refined earthenware	
	1 blue nonvitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	2 blue nonvitrified ironstone with stencil and maker's mark	1850-1910

SKIF#23

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 fiesta	1930-1960

SKIF#24

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	4 stoneware	
	1 unglazed/natural clay	1850-1875
	3 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	4 bottle glass	
	1 aqua MM medicinal body	1910-1989
	1 aqua nondiag.	
	2 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920

SKIF#25

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 bottle glass	
	1 aqua MM beverage base with valve mark 1930-1945	

[1] MM=Machine made bottle glass.

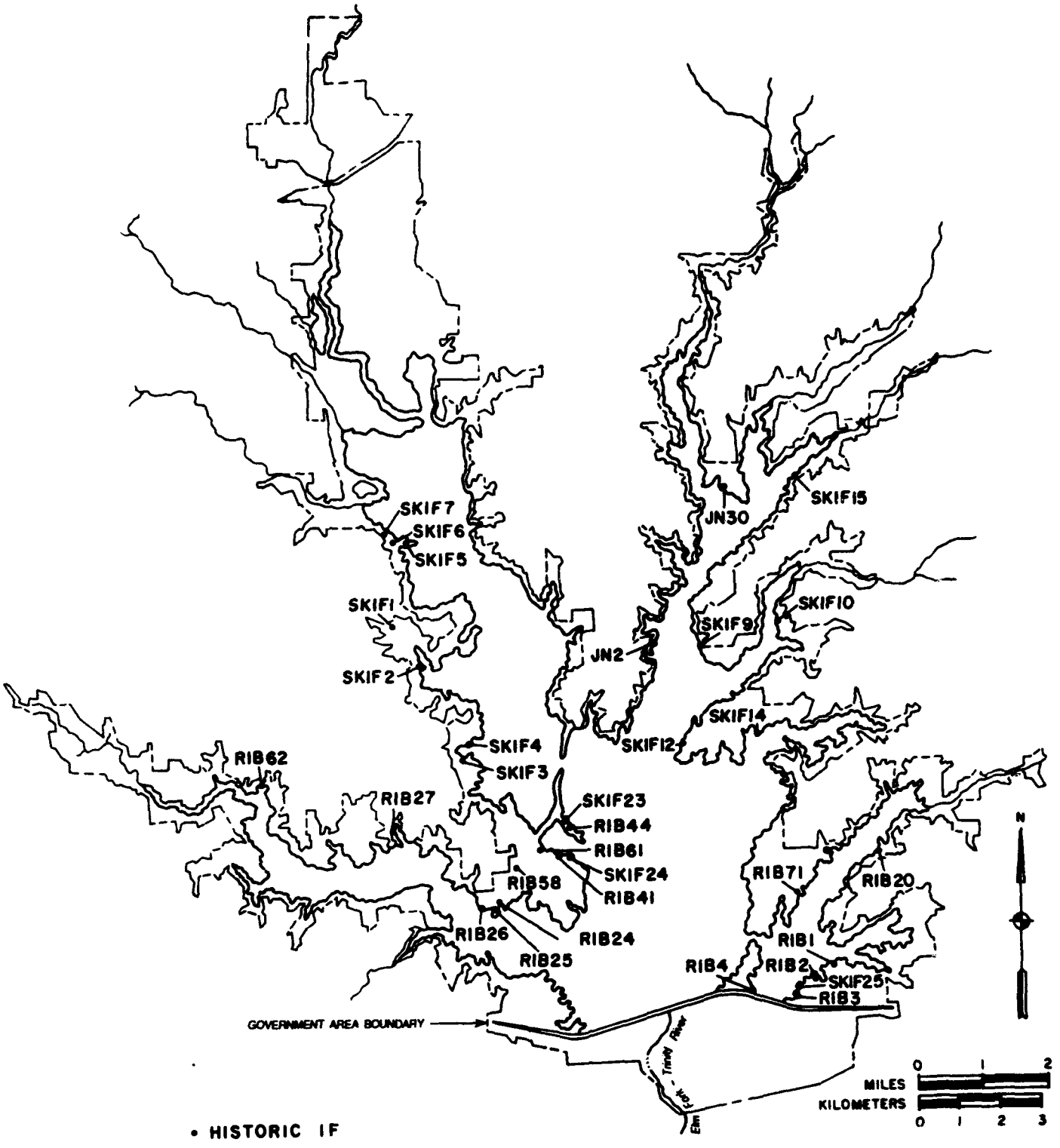

Figure D.1 Location of historic isolated finds identified during survey between the 522- and 532-ft contours.

APPENDIX E

ARTIFACT COLLECTIONS FROM WYNNWOOD PARK

by
Susan A. Lebo

The sites in Wynnwood Park (Cliff and Moir 1985) were revisited during the survey phase. Our efforts were directed towards determining the current status of each site, and including that information in our recommendations for testing and mitigation work within the project area. Surface collections were made at several sites as part of this work. These collections are recorded by site below[1].

41DN279

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	2 refined earthenware	
	1 white whiteware with maker's mark	1934-1956
	1 unknown	
	2 bottle glass	
	1 clear MM whole medicinal	1919-1929
	1 aqua MM base with maker's mark	1955-1989

41DN283

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	4 refined earthenware	
	1 blue non-vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	2 light-ivory-tinted whiteware	1920-1989
	11 stoneware	
	9 bristol/bristol	1900-1989
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt blue	1915-1989
	1 bristol and cobalt blue/bristol and cobalt blue	1915-1989
	2 porcelain	
	2 table glass	
	1 unid. heavy metal frag.	

41DN284

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	4 refined earthenware	
	1 blue non-vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 white whiteware	1890-1989
	2 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	9 stoneware	
	6 bristol/bristol	1900-1989
	1 bristol/bristol and cobalt blue	1915-1989
	1 bristol and cobalt blue/bristol and cobalt blue	1915-1989
	1 no interior/salt	
	6 bottle glass	
	3 translucent white milk-glass fruit jar inset caps	1910-1930
	3 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	3 unid. glass	

1 wire nail
1 possible garden tool frag.

41DN286

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	3 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	2 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	5 stoneware	
	2 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 bristol/bristol	1900-1989
	1 natural clay/no exterior	
	7 bottle glass	
	1 manganese MM base	1910-1920
	1 manganese MM body	1910-1920
	1 translucent white milkglass fruit jar inset cap	1910-1930
	4 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	2 unid. heavy metal frags.	
	1 metal vise (tool)	

41DN287

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 coarse earthenware	
	1 buff colored flower pot with slipped interior	
	14 refined earthenware	
	1 ironstone whiteware	1840-1910
	1 blue vitrified ironstone with transfer	1850-1910
	1 blue non-vitrified ironstone	1850-1910
	1 blue non-vitrified ironstone with scalloped rim	1850-1910
	3 white whiteware	1890-1989
	1 white whiteware with scalloped rim	1890-1989
	3 imitation flow blue	1890-1925
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware with transfer	1880-1930
	1 unknown with transfer	
	17 stoneware	
	1 bristol/bristol with relief molding and cobalt blue decoration	1915-1989
	4 bristol/bristol	1900-1989
	5 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	3 natural clay/salt	1865-1900
	2 alkaline/alkaline	1840-1900
	1 bristol and cobalt blue/bristol and cobalt blue	1915-1989
	1 salt/salt	
	15 bottle glass	
	1 translucent white milk glass fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
	1 aqua MM beverage base with valve mark	1930-1945
	1 aqua handmade medicinal base	1860-1900
	1 aqua MM beverage base with owen's ring	1910-1989
	1 aqua MM base	1910-1989
	1 light green MM medicinal base with owen's ring	1910-1989
	1 ash tint MM medicinal base with owen's ring	1915-1989
	1 clear interior ribbed snuff jar with sunburst base	1900-1989
	1 brown MM beverage base with stippling	1940-1989

1 clear MM beverage base with stippling and valve mark	1940-1945
1 vaseline colored fruit jar inset cap	1870-1930
1 opaque white milk glass fruit jar inset cap	1900-1950
1 translucent white milk glass MM cosmetic base	1910-1989
1 manganese snap case medicinal base	1860-1900
1 manganese MM medicinal base	1910-1989
17 table glass	
1 lamp glass	
1 unid. glass	
1 machine cut nail	
1 wire nail	
3 building material	
2 slate frags. (1 with hole)	
1 barbed wire frag.	
11 personal items	
1 suspender fastner	
2 buttons	
1 watch part	
1 Indian head penny dated 1889	
1 Lincoln head penny dated 1917	
3 toy car parts	
1 toy watch face	
1 snap lock plate	
1 unid. heavy metal frag.	
2 tin can frags.	
3 household items	
1 vessel handle	
1 zinc fruit jar cap	
1 teaspoon	
3 machine, wagon, and hardware	
1 gas tank cover	
1 crank handle	
1 unid. automotive(?) part	
1 tool	
1 adjustable wrench	
1 horse and stable gear	
1 harness/rein buckle	
1 electrical item	
1 insulator	

41DN288

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 coarse earthenware	
	1 flower pot	
	10 refined earthenware	
	1 blue vitrified ironstone with relief molding	1850-1910
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	5 white whiteware	1890-1989
	2 white whiteware with scalloped rim	1890-1989
	1 unknown	
	2 stoneware	
	1 natural clay/natural clay	1875-1900
	1 no interior/salt	
	3 bottle glass	
	2 manganese nondiag.	1880-1920
	1 unid. nondiag.	
	1 personal item	
	1 button	
	1 prehistoric lithic	

41DN289

Provenience	Material	Date Range
surface	1 refined earthenware	
	1 light-blue-tinted whiteware	1880-1930
	6 stoneware	
	3 unglazed/salt	1850-1875
	1 salt/salt	
	1 alkaline/alkaline	1840-1900
	1 unknown	
	1 bottle glass	
	1 aqua MM base with valve mark	1930-1945

[1] MM=Machine made botttle glass.

APPENDIX F

LOCATION OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED PREHISTORIC SITES THAT WERE NOT REVISITED

by

Kenneth Lynn Brown

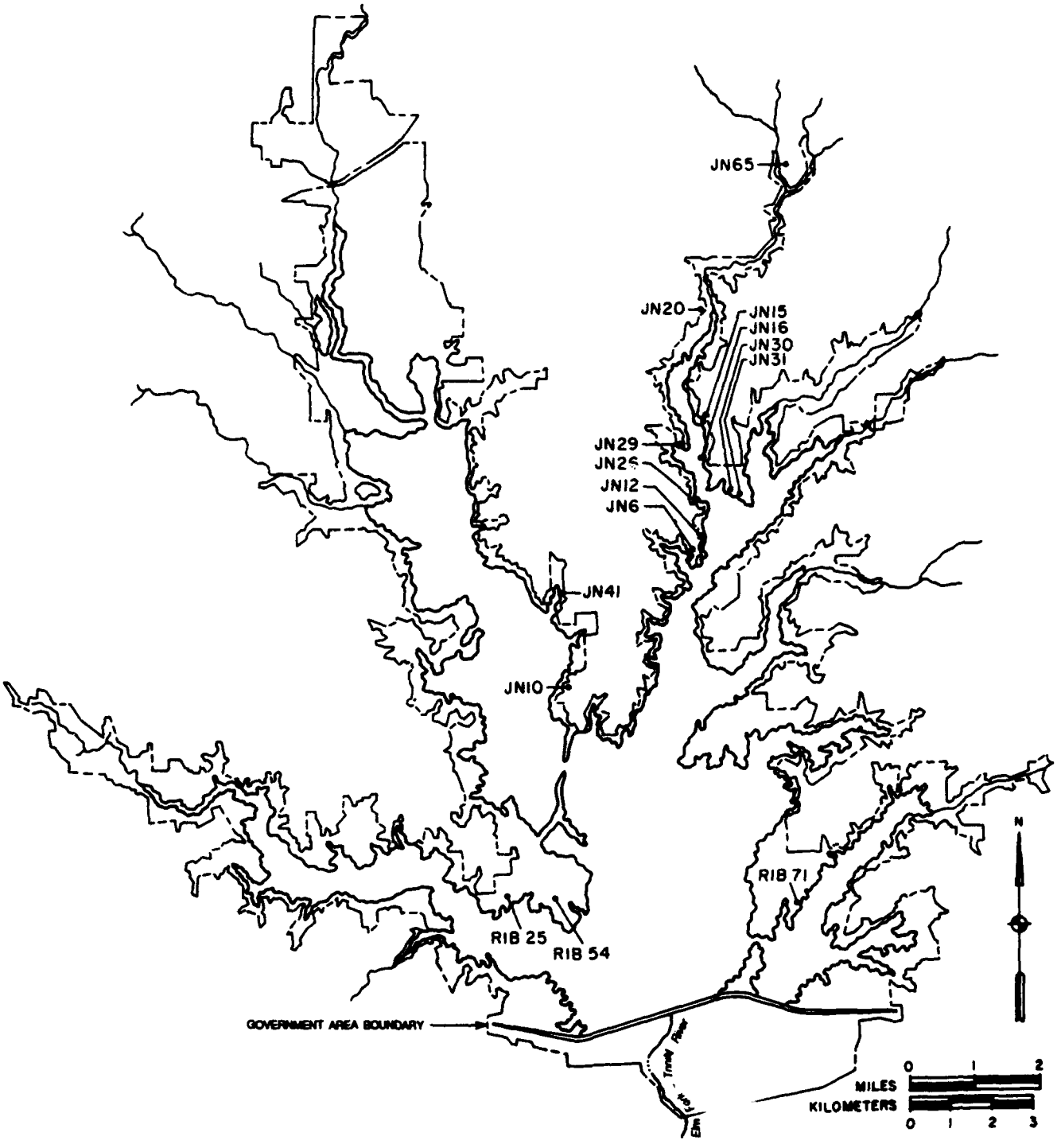

Figure F.1. Sites with prehistoric occupations that have been previously reported by various researchers but were not relocated during the present study because of inundation or inaccurate site location information.